

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1920

VOL. XIII, NO. 10

CONGRESS LEADERS OUTLINE PROGRAM OF SHORT SESSION

President Wilson May Deliver
Final Message on Tuesday—
Appropriation and Emergency
Measures to Be Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The Senate and House of Representatives convenes for the third and last session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress at noon today. With a short recess over the holidays, Congress will continue in session until March 4, when President-Elect Harding will be inaugurated and the Republican Administration will come into office. Indications now are that the Republican leaders will center their attention on the passage of the annual appropriation bills and on some measures of an emergency character, leaving their reconstruction program until Congress is called into special session some time in March or early in April of next year.

Attention is for the moment focused on two incidents of the opening of Congress. Preparations will be made by both houses today to receive the annual message of President Wilson tomorrow. The other incident is the presence in the Senate of President-elect Harding, who is expected on the floor today following his return from his trip to Texas and Panama.

President May Speak

President Wilson, it is understood, is particularly anxious to address Congress in person. This will be his final message, and may take the form of a "farewell" address. Mr. Wilson has insisted on his ability to undertake the task, but his personal physician, it is said, is opposed to the plan, although the President is said to be in better shape than he has been since his return from his western tour in behalf of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The appearance of the President on Capitol Hill would be an event, and speculation is rife as to what he will eventually do.

Republican leaders will consult with Mr. Harding on the legislative program for the session. It is not expected that the President-elect will seek to formulate or affect present policies, but his counsel will carry on whatever matters are brought to his attention. He may address the Senate, thus creating another precedent, but the party leaders are not anxious that undue advertisement be given to his presence among them in his senatorial capacity.

Senate and House leaders have formulated their plans for the session. The program embraces the following features:

1. The passage of the appropriation bills.
2. Special emergency measures, and particularly the various proposals to aid agriculture and the restriction of immigration.
3. Repeal of war legislation, it being proposed that the House undertake legislation to this effect as soon as possible.
4. Setting committees of both houses to work on hearings for the revision of the tariff and taxation and other legislative policies of the Sixty-Seventh Congress.

Large Budget Possible
Congress will receive the estimates of the governmental expenditures today. The estimates will reach a high figure, probably in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000,000. The estimates should run high is true to form, and it goes without saying that the various committees will do an extra amount of "lopping." Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, the "guardian of the Treasury purse strings," indicated that he would seek to keep the budget for the coming year down to \$3,500,000,000. It is indicated that the army and navy estimates will be "staggering" and this is the field where drastic cutting is probable. In any case, Senate and House leaders have promised to keep expenditures down as low as is consistent with executive efficiency.

A determined effort is under way to secure the passage of special measures to aid the farmers and to reduce the alleged credit stringency. Agricultural representation in both the Senate and the House is sufficiently powerful and solid to sandwich measures of this character into the program. There are a dozen schemes, but the only one on which there appears to be general agreement is the repeal of the War Finance Corporation, and it is probable that the President may veto the proposal, provided he follows the advice of the heads of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board. It is practically certain that both the Senate and the House will pass, at an early date, the Johnson bill, restricting immigration. There will be opposition in both houses, but the proposal has a sufficient body of support to carry it through.

Tax Legislation Outlined
There is speculation as to what the President will recommend with regard to the Treaty of Peace. Whatever his recommendations, however, there is no prospect of action, except that House leaders are planning to repeal war legislation. If the President should recommend immediate tax revision, and the Republican leaders had assurance that he would not veto a revision measure, they might undertake the repeal of the excess profits

tax and the coordinate function of finding a revenue substitute for that tax. What they plan now is to set the committees to hold hearings on the financial program of the Sixty-Seventh Congress.

It is not yet settled whether Congress will, in the present session, undertake to pass a bill changing the basis of representation in accordance with the population changes and increases as shown in the 1920 census. The custom has been to pass such a bill in the "short session," but this session is crowded, and the measure may be one of those to go over.

The packer control bill has the right of way in the Senate. William S. Kenyon, (R), Senator from Iowa, its author, will probably bring it up at the opening of Wednesday's session. The chances for its passage are none too bright. The Iowa Senator, however, is determined to force it to a vote, although he expects strong opposition from the school of Republican and Democratic statesmen who believe in the government keeping hands off private business and who are opposed to governmental control of private industry.

CLOSER UNION WITH FRANCE PROPOSED

French Views Differ on the Earl
of Derby's Suggestion That
Anglo-French Entente Should
Be Made an Alliance

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The proposal made by the Earl of Derby to change the entente between France and England, which has been recently severely shaken, into a permanent written alliance, is not accepted without reservations in France. There is much discussion about the basis of such a formal treaty, and some mistrust is being shown. Lord Derby is, of course, almost everywhere praised and thanked for his intentions, but before the project of an alliance could be realized, France would want a number of assurances.

Some of the newspapers do not hesitate to say that, in an alliance, France would lose her liberty. "Are we," it is asked, "to turn our back on America? Does not the economic rivalry, which is growing between England and the United States, indicate to us a certain danger in espousing the cause of either of the two powers?"

"Two questions of immediate importance prove to us the advantages of liberty; namely the questions of oil and coal. For three years we have been under a British régime in regard to oil. American oil arrived in competition and immediately prices in France go down. British coal has been sold to France at absurdly high prices. But American coal is now entering our ports in abundance. At once British prices fall. Do not these simple facts demonstrate the need of prudence in examination of all combinations which would tie our hands?"

Although this note will doubtless be heard if it is sought to carry the proposals of an alliance into effect, such politicians as Raymond Poincaré and Andrew Tardieu welcome Lord Derby's speech and pronounce in favor of a treaty. Mr. Poincaré wants a similar agreement to that existing between France and Belgium. Mr. Tardieu believes that an alliance would prevent a new war. He scouts the idea that France is aggressive and that England would be involved in ambitious schemes on the continent. It should be noted that Mr. Leygues, while endorsing Lord Derby's sentiments, speaks of an Anglo-French entente, and not an alliance.

MAYORAL CONTEST IN WINNIPEG CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Voting for the Mayor of Winnipeg for next year, which took place on Saturday and which resulted in the election of E. Parnell by a majority of over 1000 was the closest contest for the office of chief magistrate in the history of the city. The early returns gave S. J. Eburns, Labor, a lead of several hundred over Mr. Parnell, Citizens' candidate. Later returns cut the lead to a minimum, and after the first score of polls had been heard from, each succeeding poll turned the count into a regular seesaw, while both sides were very confident all through the campaign up to the time the polls closed. The close contest was a surprise. During the campaign considerable interest was shown by all classes, which interest, however, was not manifested at the polls, as only about 25 per cent of the registered vote was polled. The Labor Party contested every seat on the City Council, but as the election was held on the proportional representation system, the result of the voting for aldermen will not be known for several days.

NORTH DAKOTA BANK MEETING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
FARGO, North Dakota—Twenty North Dakota state banks have closed their doors and the state administration's answer to the proposal of the executive council of the North Dakota Bankers Association to cooperate with state authorities in the present financial situation is expected to be formulated by bankers of the State, who will meet in Bismarck today.

DEFENSE OFFERED OF HAITIAN POLICY

Marines Protecting American
Rights and Will Be Recalled
When Natives Can Govern
Themselves, Says Clergyman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Amid the charges now "being shouted before the public" against the United States Marine administration in the Caribbean, it should not be forgotten that the corps, on the whole, is a body to be proud of, that maladministration has been the fault of individuals and has been corrected or is being investigated on the initiative of the United States itself, that the Dominicans and Haitians will have a square deal so long as the people in the United States know the facts, and that the people will call the Marines home the moment the Haitians and Dominicans are ready to rule themselves properly, declared the Rev. Arthur R. Gray, secretary for Latin-America of the Department of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, before the League of Free Nations Association on Saturday.

Dr. Gray told the association that the United States policy in the Caribbean was not a party question, nor did it concern the respective rights of the natives and the white people. The acts of the Marines were unimportant compared to the policy lying behind their presence in the Caribbean. The brief point was the rightness or wrongness of the Caribbean policy instituted by a Republican administration a score of years ago.

The question of policy
"Sending soldiers to administer the affairs of a neighboring republic is so serious an act that what this or that soldier does is of minor importance compared to the policy of his superiors," said Dr. Gray. "This confusion of issues is not a small matter, because it is possible to prejudice the thought of the electorate upon the fundamental issue by keeping its attention fixed upon incidental details. If we hear only about the blunders of the Marines, we may come to think that those who sent them to Haiti and Santo Domingo blundered also. And this is just what we ought not to think."

"The problem which underlies the whole situation is whether the American Government is in the right in interfering with, and in persisting in its interference in the affairs of its neighbors. If we were dealing with two nations so far apart that the welfare of one did not affect the welfare of the other, the case would be different, but the fortunes of the Dominican Republic and Haiti and the United States are so closely intertwined that the principle which justifies my having something to say about the affairs of the people who live in the same town with me, also justifies my taking an active interest in what goes on in Port-au-Prince and Santo Domingo City."

Matter of Protection
"It is not only a question of keeping those republics free from the control of Europeans—and I assume everybody knows about the affair at Mole St. Nicholas, and how near the Germans came to getting a foothold in Haiti; a foothold which would not have been a mere temporary affair like our occupation. It is not only a question of guarding the neutrality of the approaches to the Panama Canal, but it is also a matter of protecting our ships from shipwreck and our merchants from wrong and injustice."

"The Haitian coast borders the principal approach to the Panama Canal, and all along the passage Du Vent there are no lights. There is what is nicknamed a 'bug light' off Cape Haitien and another off Port-au-Prince, but these do not count when one is navigating such difficult waters. Have we no right to take steps toward curing a condition which results in a situation like this? Have we no right to see that our neighbor's backyard is kept clean, to say nothing of his front door? I maintain that one has the right to keep his neighbor from harming him; that the basis of international freedom is that one nation's rights end where its neighbor's begin, and ours begin where the safety of our people is at stake."

A Political Aphorism
"Perhaps we should resort to that fundamental political aphorism which sums up the theory responsible for every step forward that the human race has made, which epitomizes that principle from which law and order have originated: 'Might makes right till right is ready.' Though it sounds like Nietzsche, it is really quite the opposite, and, in the present case, I am prepared to affirm that our right makes our right to protect our canal and to protect our people until our neighbors are ready to do so."

"When will they be ready? The electorate of this nation will speak with decision when the first signs of readiness appear. It is more important to keep the people informed so that they can tell when our neighbors are ready than it is to keep them informed about the mistakes made by our marines."

"I yield to no man in the honesty of my desire to see these sister republics of ours free from our soldiers and sailors. I am engaged upon a work which has as one of its chief objects the hastening of the time

when the marines can come home. But they can't come yet, and therefore my great desire is to keep the electorate from confusing the incidental and accidental facts concerning their blunders with the fundamental fact of the necessity of the American occupation."

CRY FOR ECONOMY RAISED IN BRITAIN

Retrenchment at Expense of Edu-
cation Indicated in Parliament
—Success of Agricultural Bill
Now Held to Be Uncertain

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—Last week was an unprecedented one in modern parliamentary annals. Following on the barricading of Downing Street, it was suddenly decided to close both houses at Westminster to the public. The House of Commons debate, therefore, has been listened to this week only by parliamentary correspondents and peers. Constituents seeking interviews with members, sightseers, and the public generally, have been allowed no further inside the building than the door which separates St. Stephens Hall from the outer lobby. Some hundreds of additional policemen, including plain clothes men armed with revolvers, have been stationed in the House, and one or two are met at almost every corner and doorway. There is a patrol boat on the Thames to complete the picture.

The serious work of the Commons is finished, as far as the present session is concerned. A number of relatively unimportant bills are helping members to mark time until the Irish Bill and the Agricultural Bill return from the Lords. There have been as many as half a dozen of these minor bills before the Commons at a single sitting.

A diversion, possibly an exciting diversion, is promised next week, when there will be a debate on economy. Members are thoroughly roused over the question of expenditure. Coalitionists, no less excitedly than "Wee Free" Liberals and Labor members, are talking of little else at the present time—at any rate outside the Chamber.

Efforts at Retrenchment

Two committees are at present sitting for the purpose of dealing with salaries, one for leveling up ministerial salaries, the other for "revising" (that is increasing) the salaries and expenses of members. So keen is the determination on all sides to cut down expenditure, that concern has arisen lest even these committees will be unable to carry through their program. The hunt for economy is not confined to members. Ministers have themselves decided to lead the movement, and have already announced—cynics everywhere anticipated—suspension of the operation of the "costly" Education Act. In Great Britain the first economy is nearly always made at the expense of education. Under the impulse of war, when men were afraid of a calamity, it was brought home to the people generally that the possession of education was not merely a luxury or ornament. But the war has passed. Economy is needed. Educational enterprises must go.

Now that the Irish Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Lords, there is little doubt felt that the bill is safe, apart from amendments to the clause dealing with second chambers. On the other hand, there are signs that the government is a little anxious about the fate of the Agricultural Bill, the main purpose of which is to encourage agriculture by granting minimum wheat prices to farmers.

Agricultural Bill Opposed

Lord Lee, in moving the second reading in the Lords, made an astonishing point that the worst "scare" during the submarine campaign against England had been caused by only nine German submarines, operating around the coast, that no fewer than 2000 British ships were needed to defeat them, and that each submarine cost the country £200,000 for its destruction. Despite Lord Lee's argument for increased production, the government decided not to risk a second reading division and the debate was adjourned till next week.

Much "lobbying" will no doubt be done in the meantime. The bill raises, in another form, the old controversy over protection. The "Wee Free" for instance, argue that one might as well put up a protection tariff to encourage the British farmer as to guarantee minimum prices, indeed better so, because it would not involve expenditure on the part of the Treasury.

RATE INJUNCTION CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The injunction obtained by the State restraining 61 railroads from increasing their intrastate passenger rates as provided by the Interstate Commerce Commission holds, Judge Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck in the State Supreme Court declining to vacate it. The injunction holds until final adjudication of the question whether the State or the federal authority is supreme in intrastate rate affairs.

PLANS TO CONTINUE ALLIED MEETINGS

French Premier, in Special Inter-
view, Says London Confer-
ences Have Left Important
Decisions Yet to Be Taken

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The conference between Great Britain, France and Italy, which has been the main feature of international affairs in Europe during the past week, has now dispersed, but there will be other conferences at an early date, according to George Leygues, the French Premier, who received the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in his suite at the Hyde Park Hotel after the last Downing Street meeting of the allied representatives on Saturday. The next chapter of the story of the allied negotiations in regard to the Near Eastern crisis will be opened elsewhere than in London, but whether in Paris or Italy is not yet determined.

There are many things, Mr. Leygues stated, which have been left over for discussion later, for so much depends upon the developments of the near future. Among the topics so postponed is the acceptability or otherwise of Constantine as a candidate for the Greek throne. The Allies have been content to limit their discussion to one difficulty at a time. Up to now that difficulty has been Constantine.

The Allies are of opinion that it will be time enough to discuss an alternative to him, when, and if, the Greek people reject him in today's plebiscite. The Allies' decision as to the attitude they would take toward Constantine was announced on Friday, and immediately communicated to the Greek Government. Saturday's conference was concerned (besides the question of the resumption of Russian trade and German reparations) with the logical sequel to that decision; namely, the steps likely to be taken in the event of the Greek people insisting upon the recall of Constantine.

Financial Pressure Possible

Allied support will be withdrawn at that event, the Premier intimated, which will entail the immediate suspension of the financial help hitherto accorded to Greece. The two inter-allied financial commissions in Greece have already received instructions to that effect, and should this drastic step have to be taken, an immediate and heavy fall in the value of the drachma is anticipated.

This, said the Premier, the only weapon the Allies now possess for securing the loyalty of Greece to the Treaty of Sévres, and it would constitute a serious blow at Greek trade. "We shall cut Greece off with a shilling," was Mr. Leygues' significant remark in answer to a question as to the possibility of the Greeks being able to maintain their present territorial concessions under the leadership of Constantine.

Asked whether he considered there was time for the tide, which had swept Mr. Venizelos away, and was apparently sweeping Constantine back to power, to be held up by the dispatch of the recent allied note, Mr. Leygues replied that the only rest with the government of Athens. It had received the allied views, and it was its duty to communicate them to the Greek nation.

Mr. Leygues spoke briefly on the broader questions of the Near East, and saw a gleam of hope in the possibility of a split between the Bolsheviks and the Turkish Nationalists under Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

Russian Policy Stated

On some points, he said, these two elements are in agreement, but on others they are antagonistic and he intimated that it was yet too early to formulate a "French solution" to the

problem. That would be for future discussions to evolve.

While the Near Eastern crisis has been featured in the program of conferences at Downing Street, other questions have also been discussed. Among these is the resumption of trade with Russia, but there is not the same agreement between the Allies on this topic as on other questions. The fact that the British and French policies do not coincide in respect to Russia does not necessarily imply lack of harmony at the conference table, and Mr. Leygues expressed his satisfaction at the smoothness of the recent negotiations.

On Saturday the British Premier explained what his government had done already about resuming commercial relations with Soviet Russia, and the French Premier also stated the French case. French private individuals are to be allowed to trade with Soviet Russia, but entirely at their own risk, and their government will do nothing to assist them in any difficulty which may arise. The French Government reaffirmed at the conference its view that any other course of action would be equivalent to recognition of the Soviet Government, and this France will not grant, either directly or indirectly.

Germany figured in the discussions on Saturday, owing to the necessity of formally ratifying the arrangements already made respecting reparations. Experts for the Brussels conference, which is the first stage of the reparations negotiations, will be appointed later than December 13, and will receive instructions to start their work as soon as possible after that.

Closer Friendship Urged

Despite the pitiable financial plight of Austria, revealed by Dr. Ferdinand Grimm, the Austrian Finance Minister, in his statement to the National Assembly on Friday, and which is apparently to be remedied by an internal loan guaranteed by the Great Powers on conditions conferring the right of control over Austrian finances, the Downing Street conference has not touched upon Austrian affairs, Mr. Leygues stated.

Touching on Lord Derby's recent speech at Manchester urging a close alliance between Great Britain and France in place of the somewhat looser entente, Mr. Leygues said that this project has not yet formed the subject of any conversations between the respective governments, but he himself welcomed any project which would bring the two countries, any even other countries among the Allies, into closer bonds of friendship. The Premier emphasized the need of such friendship at the present time, and lamented the absence of America from their councils.

CABINET CRISIS IN FINLAND AVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Finnish Legation announces that the Cabinet crisis in Finland which resulted from the introduction of a drastic bill along the lines of the British Defense of the Realm Act, and known as the National Frontiers Bill, has been averted. The Ministry resigned when the bill failed, but the Legation is informed that President Stahberg asked the Cabinet to withdraw its resignation, which was done. A new bill is being drafted which, it is understood, will be acceptable both to the government and the Legislature. The legislation is designed to suppress radicalism.

SOCIALISTS LIKELY TO STAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—It is generally believed that no attempt will be made by the new State Legislature to expel the two Socialist Assemblymen and one State Senator, Nathan L. Miller, Governor-elect, is believed to be in favor of allowing them to keep their seats.

LABOR'S ATTEMPT TO OPEN WAY FOR PEACE IN IRELAND

Officials, However, Believe Ex-
tremists Present a Serious
Stumbling Block to Such
Attempts at Reconciliation

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Labor delegation, headed by Arthur Henderson, which went to Ireland ostensibly to investigate the reprisals question, has apparently enlarged its objects and is now engaged in attempting to open up avenues for peace. It is considered of great importance that Mr. Henderson and William Adamson have had a lengthy interview with Arthur Griffith, acting Sinn Féin President, who was arrested some days ago.

Mr. Griffith is regarded in official circles as the real leader of the Sinn Féin organization, for he has stayed at his post while the nominal president has been in America during the darkest hours of Ireland's history, and the conference between Mr. Griffith and the Labor leaders from London bears added significance in the light of the observations made by prominent spokesmen of official circles in conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Possible Truce Discussed

The possibility of a "truce" being called between the armed forces on each side has been freely spoken of in certain quarters, pending the assembly of a proposed joint committee representing the Irish Labor Party, the Roman Catholic hierarchy, the Irish peace conference, and Mr. Henderson's delegation to put an end to the state of lawlessness, which has begun to show itself in England as well as Ireland.

It is now known that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has been consulted by the Henderson delegation, and has declared that any effort having for its object the cessation of violence and other provocative acts would receive the support of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Discussing these developments, an official authority declared to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the proposal for an informal meeting of representatives of the bodies mentioned was not regarded very favorably. In the first place, guarantees for law and order could only effectively be given by those who have themselves been responsible for the murders committed in the name of Sinn Féin. Whoever came forward and claimed to be able to stop the murder campaign would be regarded as having some complicity in it.

Problem of Extremists

Moreover, there could be no truce with those who have been guilty of crimes, and against whom the government now possesses complete evidence. Even if, from the conference which is now proposed, some noteworthy alternative to the present Government of Ireland Bill were to be evolved, the extreme section of Sinn Féin, which believes in physical force, would still remain to be dealt with.

The informant stated that there is reason to believe that the more intellectual element of Sinn Féin is so thoroughly convinced of the uselessness of the murder policy that it would abandon its previous attitude, if it could, in favor of some compromise. Such abandonment would involve severance of the moderate elements of Sinn Féin from the more extreme, and it would be taken as evidence of sincerity if, for instance, Arthur Griffith, now that he is safely under arrest, disowned the criminals for whom the authorities are now searching.

Premier's Protest

Liberal Attitude Toward Irish
Outrages Declared Indefensible

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Times Company
LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lord George, the Prime Minister, accused his political rivals of using reprisals as a maneuver to get rid of him, in a speech tonight at the Constitutional Club. He said:

"There is a well-organized, highly subsidized, murder campaign going on in Ireland against the men who are discharging the elementary duties of civilization in that country. One of those duties is the guardianship of order, security of life and property. While the police are discharging those elementary duties of civilization and carrying out tasks which are most difficult, they are entitled to the support of every honest citizen, Liberal as well as Conservative."

"What is happening? I am really ashamed to say that men belonging to the party I belong to should be attacking these people, holding them up to the obloquy, not only of this country, but of the whole civilized world. Hundreds of policemen and soldiers have been killed treacherously, but there is no map issued by the London Liberal Federation showing the spots where they fell in defending liberty. The map is for the murderers."

"Cotton warehouses are burned, with material which would provide employment and food—none too plen-

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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tiful now—for thousands in this country, and a poor boy who tried to give information that would extinguish the flames is shot like a dog in the streets. I have not yet heard of a leaflet issued by Abington Street to denounce the murderers of unarmed men done to death in the presence of pleading wives.

I have not yet heard that Sir John Simon had gone to Oxford to denounce that infamy, where men who had been shot, lying wounded on a lonely, dreary hillside road in Ireland, were mutilated while wounded and defenseless. I have not yet heard of a demonstration to be organized in Albert Hall to denounce that brutality.

No! Their denunciation, their time, money, talents and enthusiasm have been devoted to holding up to execration the victims and not their assassins. Believe me, this is not liberalism.

Reply to French Criticism

"Have they reckoned on the effect abroad of all this? I am sorry to see the French journals publishing this attack on England; that French journals should send men to Ireland to scourge among the people who conspired to destroy France at its darkest hour in 1918—for material to slander the nation that stood by them in their darkest days and lost 800,000 lives in France to defend the liberties of that country."

"I believe Frenchmen will agree with us in saying they are ashamed of all this. But it is not merely the effect abroad—in France, America, where you have always a certain type of journal which gives heavy headlines to any attack on Great Britain and never prints the reply. Have they thought of the effect on the murder gang itself? they are encouraged, they are stimulated, they are supported by this action."

"The real danger is the encouragement that will be given to the forces of disorder by the appearance that this country is weakening. It is not. You can turn this government out, but as long as it is there, we mean to exhaust every resource and power we possess to stamp out this thing. The country that made such sacrifices during the war, that won such triumphs, that showed such endurance, is not going to be beaten by a gang of murderers at our own door. We are doing it in the interests of Great Britain, yes, and we are doing it in the interests of Ireland. It is not that you won't get peace in Ireland. You won't get consideration of the best method of establishing peace until you destroy the terror."

Charges Intimidation

"I was asking somebody the other day, 'supposing there were an election in Ireland, what would happen? Would the Sinn Féin be returned?' He said, 'Yes.' I said, 'Does that mean Ireland supports them?' He said, 'Oh, no, it means no man dare vote against them. It means no man dare go to the poll to record his vote against them.'"

"What is the good of talking about the liberties of Irishmen when you get these Bolshevik tactics to produce anarchy and despotism in Ireland? To make Ireland a free agent in discussing the problems of Ireland you must break the terror. But having done so, when the tumult is suppressed, we must have the double courage that is needed to concede, conciliate, stamp out murder, suppress revolution and restore freedom to Ireland. Then face our problem. Let us establish concord. Let us make Ireland a worthy partner in this great Empire. That is one of the tasks of the Coalition."

Message to Premier

LONDON, England (Christian Sunday)—The Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, who is acting as President of the Sinn Féin during the imprisonment of Arthur Griffith, today sent the following telegram to Mr. Lloyd George of England: "You have stated that you are willing to make peace immediately and hope that Ireland is also willing. What first step do you propose?"

CANADIAN TRADERS IN FAVOR OF TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Testifying before the Dominion Tariff Commission, here, the general manager of one of the largest packing houses in Canada said that it cost more to produce hogs in Canada than in the United States, because there they were fed on cheap corn. The price of hogs, he said, was dependent on the cutting out of American hogs, the British export market and the home consumption. Prices were high in Ontario because the demand was greater than the supply and because the exchange was unfavorable.

He claimed from the standpoint of the meat packing industry the quarantine regulation was the most important factor. He stated that the packer was unable to import hogs and therefore lacked the advantage of being able to equalize the production of his factories during "short" periods. The character of the cattle and sheep produced in Canada on the whole approximate so far to that of the United States that the products are practically the same, but he claimed that the hogs were of a far better grade.

The representative of another firm maintained that the heavy export duty now on canned produce, prepared by the fruit and vegetable industries, and a higher cost of operation than that which prevailed in the United States, made it necessary that the tariff should be upheld. Tin plate had to be secured from the rolling mills in Pittsburgh, which made a long haul for the material. Seven cents on every 12 cans had to be added on this account. The fact that the United States regulations made it necessary that all Canadian canned goods had to be analyzed at the border, which held up shipments at least one month, and that United States goods came here without analysis, was thought to be an unfair discrimination.

RAILROAD UNIONS ANSWER ATTACKS

Denial Made That They Seek a "Closed Shop"—Charge of Alliance With One Big Union Movement Is Repudiated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges made in a recent statement by W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the effect that the railroad brotherhoods are seeking the "closed shop" on all railroads in the country, formation of the "One Big Union," and economic power by which they can force adoption of the Plumb Plan for government ownership and domestic operation of the railroads, were categorically denied in a statement issued yesterday by William P. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists.

Mr. Johnston, in his reply, accuses big financial interests of financing the Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union movement to break up the legitimate labor movement in this country, and he also charges that Mr. Atterbury and his associates hope to break up union organizations. The Atterbury attack on the brotherhoods, he intimates, was connected with an attempt to prepare the public for an announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad has disposed of its shops, a procedure which, Mr. Johnston says, is designed to evade the provisions of the Transportation Act with regard to railroad labor.

"Closed Shop" Not Sought

"The 16 associated organizations have never asked for the 'closed shop,' and have no intention of doing so," Mr. Johnston asserts. "The desirability, not to say the necessity, for the 'closed shop' in certain lines of industry will appeal to any unprejudiced student, but what is necessary in one industry is not always necessary in another."

There is nothing to prevent railroad employers hiring non-union men if they choose, says Mr. Johnston. "The foregoing will be news to the average citizen, who has been 'fed up' on open shop propaganda. It will not be news to Mr. Atterbury, because among practical railroad men these things are matters of common knowledge."

A resolution for the closed shop was defeated by a practically unanimous vote, he says, at the convention of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"Now as to the 'One Big Union,' Mr. Atterbury knows our attitude on that question. He knows that instead of favoring the 'One Big Union,' the 16 associated unions have opposed it openly and vigorously. We have even gone so far as to expel from our organizations members who were found to be affiliated with the 'One Big Union.'"

Radical Alliance Hinted

"We have gone into this subject very thoroughly, and we have found that the 'One Big Union' is promoted by the I. W. O., and that both organizations are financed in large part by certain private detective agencies supported by employers who, like Mr. Atterbury, desire to disrupt, and, if possible, destroy labor organizations. It would be interesting to know how much the Pennsylvania Railroad contributes each year to these industrial Bolsheviks."

"If it be true that the 16 associated organizations are not seeking the 'closed shop,' and are consistently fighting the 'One Big Union,' what becomes of Mr. Atterbury's charge that we intend to force the Plumb Plan on the people of the United States through the use of the 'closed shop' and the 'One Big Union'? Of course, it falls to the ground."

Shop Crafts Opposed

Mr. Johnston contends that Mr. Atterbury's charges were not made in good faith, since adjustment boards to settle grievances would do more to prevent strikes than any anti-strike legislation; and he assigns the following reasons as the motives actuating Mr. Atterbury and his associates:

"First, they want to disrupt labor organizations, particularly the so-called shop crafts. Prior to the war, some of the railroads, including the Pennsylvania, refused to recognize any labor organizations except the transportation brotherhoods—the Engineers, the Conductors, the Firemen, Trainmen and Switchmen. They resisted all attempts to organize the shop crafts and the clerical forces."

"Second, Mr. Atterbury and the other railroad executives who are supporting him are endeavoring to prepare the public for the announcement that the Pennsylvania and other railroads have disposed of their shops and transferred their general repair and construction business to outside concerns, such as the Baldwin Locomotive Works."

"If the Pennsylvania and the other roads are permitted to consummate their plans, they will pay these concerns whatever they see fit for doing the work which can now be performed in the railroad shops."

HEALTH BOARD ORDER BARS SCHOOL PUPILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Nearly 400 pupils of the Nicholas Senn high school and the Swift elementary school have been barred from attendance at their classes because of the refusal of their parents to have the children vaccinated, following an order by the city health department, after four pupils had been quarantined. Ernest E. Cole, first assistant superintendent of

schools, has announced that the pupils will be excluded for 18 days on orders of the health department. Officials of the health department have stated that they will continue the work of vaccination, and that teachers as well as pupils will be inoculated.

"The health department met with opposition from most of the parents in the Edgewater district when orders were issued requiring pupils of both schools who did not have clear vaccination marks to be vaccinated," said Mr. Cole. "In normal times the board can do nothing when parents refuse to let their children be vaccinated, but when an epidemic is threatened, the children may be excluded."

Declarations made by members of the teaching force in the schools of Waukegan that they will resign before submitting to the vaccination order have been met by Dr. W. S. Winner, state health commissioner, with the threat of causing the arrest of school board members and teachers who refuse children in their care to be vaccinated.

PROFITEERING IN COAL CHARGED

Evidence Presented to the Senate Committee—Much of the Coal Sent to New England States Is Slated, It Is Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Evidence that anthracite coal had been sold at the mines at extortionate prices and that profiteering had been indulged in by both "company" and "independent" coal dealers was presented on Saturday at a hearing of the Senate committee on reconstruction and production, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, chairman.

Eugene Hultman, fuel administrator for Massachusetts, spoke of the heavy tolls levied by independent companies, much of whose coal consisted of slate, he charged. He mentioned a number of operators who were charging \$15 for coal which they could sell at a profit for \$9.50. While contractors were selling coal at \$3 a ton at the mine, the public in Massachusetts was obliged to pay \$15.

It was said at the hearing that New England had been forced to pay \$17,000,000 more this year than it should have paid for its coal because of the profiteering of operators and dealers; that public utilities had been handicapped by clauses in their contracts which enabled the operators to stop deliveries on almost any excuse; also that there had been no decrease in production this year, but possibly an increase.

Profiteering in New England

The estimate was made at the hearing that 40 per cent of the total coal consumption of New England is independent coal. A large share of the alleged profiteering in New England, costing \$17,000,000, as stated, is due to the operations of the independent dealers, it was said. The percentage in New York of independent dealers is said to be considerably higher than 40 per cent. New York's tribute to profiteering, therefore, is greater than the figure named for New England. It was estimated. In connection with discussion of the independent dealers it was charged that the same railroads owning company mines are shipping so-called independent coal in preference to their own cheaper product. It was said at the hearing that "the poorer the quality of coal the higher the price."

Mr. Hultman charged 25 big coal firms with profiteering, 11 of them in this city. The specific charge against the 11 New York concerns was selling coal to New England consumers at prices ranging from \$10 to \$15 a ton, when the stipulated price at the mine is \$9.50 a ton.

Way to Bring Down Prices

As a means of bringing down excessive prices, Mr. Hultman proposed that the big coal companies buy direct from the mines rather than from the independent operators. Many of the latter, he charged, conducted their transactions entirely on paper, never seeing any of the coal they buy and sell. Another proposal was that the 100 or more idle vessels of the United States Shipping Board be utilized for coastwise coal-carrying.

Upon adjournment of the hearings, after announcement had been made that the committee would meet this week in Washington, hearing further testimony preparatory to making a report to Congress to the end of framing suitable legislation, Senator Calder said:

"The facts brought out were as expected. It seems that coal has been sold at the mines at extortionate prices and the committee proposes to go fully into the matter and lay bare the facts."

ARMOUR GROCERIES SOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sale by Armour & Co. of its interest in three wholesale grocery concerns was approved on Saturday by the District of Columbia Supreme Court under the decree issued by the court last February directing the "Big Five" packers to divorce themselves from businesses not directly connected with the meat packing industry.

SECRETARY COLBY SAILS SOUTH

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, sailed from Hampton Roads on the battleship Florida on Saturday to return the visits to the United States of Presidents Brum of Uruguay and Pessoa of Brazil and to be the guest of the Argentine Government.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES WANT CROWN LANDS

As Older Canadian Provinces Possess Crown Lands Within Their Boundaries New Provinces Demand Same Privilege

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The renewal of the demand by the prairie provinces for the transfer to their governments of the crown lands within their boundaries, and the intimation that if the demand is not complied with they will take the matter to a higher authority than the Dominion Government, presumably to the Privy Council, projects another thorny question into the political arena. In a sense it has been there since 1905, but the prairie provinces have assumed such an aggressive attitude on the matter that action will very probably be forced.

The agitation really goes back to the closing years of the last century, when the political leaders in the northwest territory, anticipating the time when provinces would be carved out of that great region, insisted that the crown lands should be transferred to the new provincial governments. They also pointed out that to withhold these lands would be to abridge the autonomy of the new provinces, as compared with that enjoyed by the older provinces, since the latter control the crown lands within their boundaries, and always have done so. It has been further contended that it was never contemplated that there should be within confederation a set of provinces with powers wider than that possessed by certain others.

When Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia entered confederation they retained the crown lands within their boundaries. When Manitoba entered in 1870, the crown lands were retained, and administered by the Dominion Government, but subsequently the swamp lands were transferred to the Province. An annual subsidy was granted to the Province in lieu of the revenue from the crown lands which the Dominion retained.

Provinces Carved Out

In 1905, when the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were carved out of the territories, the general basis of the arrangement arrived at with Manitoba was applied to them, and in lieu of the revenue derived by the Dominion from the lands, a subsidy was granted, which, beginning at \$375,000 a year, increases with the growth of population until \$1,200,000 a year is paid, no payment of a further sum. In addition these provinces receive the regular grant for legislation and a further annual allowance based on the fact that in entering confederation without debt they assumed their proportional liability for the debts of the older provinces.

While in 1905 they indorsed the new provincial governments, which were the nominees of the Laurier Administration, the electors of Saskatchewan and Alberta virtually indorsed the autonomy terms; still they were not really satisfied with the arrangement. The old desire for the administration of the crown lands was soon to find expression and when a Conservative administration came into power at Ottawa, the Liberal governments in the new provinces were not slow to demand that the transfer be made. They were the more justified in doing so, for Sir Robert Borden in Opposition had advocated the transfer on fair terms. It looked very much as though a satisfactory arrangement would be worked out in 1918, but this was blocked through the demand of the older provinces for compensation.

Better Terms Ahead

While practically all but the prairie provinces demand better terms as a condition of their acquiescence in the transfer, still it is pressed most strongly by the Maritime Provinces, whose case rests on the following basis: The claim of Parliament to deal as it sees fit with the lands in the prairie provinces rests on its contention that they were transferred to Canada through the settlement arrived at with the Hudson's Bay Company when it was brought out.

Being thus the property of the Dominion, the other provinces have a right to compensation if the lands are to be alienated. The Maritime Provinces further point out that their own natural resources are very small compared with what those possessed by other provinces would be under the proposed arrangement, and they also point to the generous provision for schools in the prairie provinces made by Parliament nearly 50 years ago, when it set aside one section in each township as a school endowment.

The present government takes the position that no obstacle stands in the way of the transfer save the difficulty of the provinces themselves in agreeing upon terms. The prairie provinces refuse to admit the claim of the older ones for compensation, and they further take the position that not only are they entitled to the Crown lands, but that the subsidy now being paid in lieu of them should be continued as a compensation for the millions of acres alienated for federal purposes, of which the grants of railways constitute a big item.

It is quite unlikely that the claims of Ontario or Quebec for anything more will receive much consideration, for when their boundaries were enlarged in 1912, Ontario received an additional 100,000 square miles of territory and Quebec 450,000. Owing to the development of the pulp and paper industry these have become exceedingly valuable.

Several reasons have contributed

to force this matter to the front at the present time. The growing political importance of the west is one and the view that this is a good time to press the demand. The discovery of oil and the valuable tar sands deposits of Alberta, together with the discovery of much mineral wealth in northern Manitoba is another. Alberta would gain immensely through the transfer, as the royalties from coal and oil lands alone should be considerable.

On the other hand there is a growing conviction in the Maritime Provinces that they have not received their rightful share of the revenue resulting from the vast heritage possessed by the Dominion. They are also much dissatisfied with the new administration of the national railway system, which has transferred the management of the Intercolonial from Montreal to Toronto. Nor do they think that they are getting their rightful share of the immigration. Standing closely together they seem to consider the present occasion a good one for the pressing of their claims, and they evidently intend to adopt a resolute attitude.

DELEGATION QUITS LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Argentine Representative Declares Note Officially Declaring Delegation's Withdrawal

GENEVA, Switzerland (Saturday)—

(Associated Press).—Honorio Pueyrredon, head of the Argentine delegation to the League of Nations Assembly, sent a note today to Paul Hymans, President of the Assembly, officially withdrawing the Argentine delegation from the Assembly.

The note, which was sent at 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon, set forth that the Argentine delegation regards its presence in the Assembly as useless, following the refusal of the Assembly to permit the discussion of amendments to the League Covenant.

Mr. Pueyrredon's note, which was written in a respectful, but firm tone, declared that Argentina's delegates came to Geneva for the purpose of contributing to the work of the Assembly, which Argentina had believed would consecrate the basis of right and the liberty of nations. Argentina's hopes were in vain, the note asserted, and consequently Argentina had ceased to participate in the Assembly.

The decision of the Argentine delegates, it is pointed out, could hardly constitute the cancellation of Argentina's admission to the League of Nations, as the Covenant provides that such cancellation can be made only after two years' notice has been given.

George Nicoll Barnes of the British delegation, resisting strong pressure exerted to have him withdraw his demand, insisted today on an explanation by the Council as to why it had not intervened between the Poles and the Bolsheviks to prevent them from fighting during the last summer. He said that he thought the Council could, and should, have done something.

Leon Bourgeois of France, replying to Mr. Barnes, not for the Council, he explained, but as a member of it, said that the Soviet Government had repulsed all advances made by the Council in the Polish affair, making "moral intervention" impossible. As for the use of force, added Mr. Bourgeois, the demand for an international force "to impose decisions of the League had been rejected by the Peace Conference."

Ignace Jan Paderewski of Poland denied the imperialism which had been attributed to Poland by Mr. Barnes in his remarks.

He said: "Poland wants peace, but will never accept terms incompatible with her honor!"

EXPERT SHIPPING AID SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Upon invitation of Chester H. Rowell and Joseph N. Teal, Pacific coast members of the United States Shipping Board, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will appoint a special committee of expert shipping men, with technical knowledge in all lines of ship operation, to advise with them concerning improvements and changes needed in federal shipping statutes to place American steamship lines and shipping companies in a better competitive position in respect to maritime trade.

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SOLE BOSTON AGENTS

OBJECTIONS TO WORD "FOREIGNER"

Massachusetts Official Says Current Designations for New-comers Are Antagonistic to Promotion of Good Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Urging the disuse of such words as "foreigner," "alien" and "immigrant," in connection with the people arriving from other countries, on the ground that they are distasteful and antagonistic, Col. Robert O. Dalton, at the head of the Intelligence Bureau of the Adjutant-General's office, says that "one of the most serious problems confronting this country today is the task of welding together its cosmopolitan components into one efficient body politic."

"In seeking the solution of this problem," says Colonel Dalton, "it is necessary, first, to learn what are the various racial groups in the various parts of this country, and why they choose the special places to settle in, for practically every stranger coming to America has in mind a definite destination before leaving his native land. It is also necessary to learn the numbers in these various groups and who among them are leaders."

"Second—It is necessary to learn where the various racial groups come from, what are the characteristics of each race? What kinds of work they do, whether they come here to make money and then go home, or whether they come meaning to stay here permanently. What is their mode of life, their food, etc.?"

"Third—It is essential to learn what these racial groups think of the country and of many other things. What are their activities? Apart from the work which brings their daily bread. What ambitions and desires they have beyond the daily routine."

"By such an understanding of the different races, each stranger coming to America can be encouraged to settle where the work, the living conditions and the surroundings are best fitted to his needs, best fitted to make him a sound, integral part of the community, a good law-abiding citizen."

"What makes of him a happy, contented citizen, makes this country united, prosperous and happy. Foreigners who do not become law-abiding citizens are not fit for life in America."

"We stand or fall on the words of Dumas: 'One for all and all for one.' A sound democracy, composed of efficient working parts, based on good citizenship in the true meaning of the phrase, can, by the virtue of such citizenship, care and provide for its individual parts—the citizens—as well as for the community as a whole. "We shall have made a good start upon that road when, in our dealings with one another, we have separated the wheat from the chaff—education from exploitation, facts from fads, and workable practice from untenable theory; teaching the people, and especially the rising generation, a wholesome respect for our constitutions and laws, and a wholesome respect for the Almighty God."

PRESIDENT-ELECT IS GREETED ON RETURN

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—Returning to American shores from his vacation voyage, President-Elect Harding on Saturday received a rousing welcome from the Virginia tidewater. The cities and responded with a message of renewed national confidence and unity. Final abandonment of sectionalism and a rebirth of fearless nationalism

furnished the theme of several speeches on his program during the day in Newport News and Norfolk. He declared that although his trip away from home had furnished many pleasant experiences, it had served to make stronger his devotion to independent America.

Mr. and Mrs. Harding greeted smilingly the crowd that waited for them at the pier and during their ride through the city they were kept busy waving acknowledgments to cheering crowds.

FOREIGN TRADE PLAN FAVORED

John McHugh Thinks Financing Body Would Be as Vital as the Federal Reserve System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"It is believed that an agency such as the proposed \$100,000,000 Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, if organized on the scale and for the objects proposed, will take as vitally important a place in the commercial business of the United States as the Federal Reserve system has come to occupy," reads a letter from John McHugh, of New York, chairman of the Foreign Trade Financing Committee, which has charge of the arrangements of the Chicago meeting next Friday and Saturday of bankers and business men. They have been called to conference by John S. Drum president of the American Bankers Association, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the association in convention at Washington last October. Mr. McHugh's letter, which is addressed to exporters and producers of all sections of the country, reads in part:

"Our domestic situation is seriously affected at this time by lack of facilities to finance our exports because of the long-time credits required under present conditions. The Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, with an authorized capital of \$100,000,000 and organized under the provisions of the Edge Act, is a proposed agency for the financing of American foreign trade, operations to begin on or about January 1, 1921.

"This corporation would open a way to the American people for financing exports, raising a national interest by making the investor in every section of the country a participant. As contemplated, it would have a truly national scope, seeking not only to maintain, but also to widen our foreign markets and to promote thrift and greater production in this country in order that we may fully avail ourselves of these markets."

NAVY ENGINEERING NOT SATISFACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The engineering performance of ships of all types, judged by any standards heretofore acceptable, has not been satisfactory," asserts the annual report of R. S. Griffin, engineer-in-chief of the United States Navy, in connection with the matter of maintenance of the fleet. "Considered, however, in the light of the difficulties presented by the personal situation, it has been better than was reasonably to be expected."

Skilled men have left the navy in large numbers during the year, it is said, and also there have been large numbers of new recruits and new vessels added to the navy. Ships were generally undermanned and the mechanics inferior to those of pre-war days. Damage to equipment was abnormal and repair charges high. The report recommends that greater stress be laid on engineering training among officers as well as among enlisted men.



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GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

The Marvel of Resemblance

One of the most remarkable and interesting subjects of natural phenomena is that of protective resemblance occurring throughout the whole animal kingdom, but in no other order of animated creatures do we find such extraordinary and beautiful instances in both form and color as in the great and wonderful world of insects. During the lapse of ages, insects of all kinds have gradually acquired through natural selection both in form, pattern, and coloration, ranging through various degrees of perfection, an extraordinary resemblance to their natural environments, which in a vast number of examples not only deceive the ordinary naturalist but their mimicry but also frequently escape detection of their natural enemies, the sharp-sighted birds. So varied and numerous are the known instances existing among the different kinds of insects that to deal with only a portion of them would be sufficient to fill volumes, therefore only a very few can now be alluded to.

It may here be mentioned there is every reason to believe that in the remotest ages insects were represented by forms of much more simple character, especially as regards the ornamentation in the color and markings of their wings, and that the ancestral types were black, brown, and white. Even at the present time we find by far the greater number of existing species still retain these somber hues and that brown is the prevailing color of the females, obviously so colored for protective purposes. As time progressed evolution gradually crept forward. White was in some forms replaced by yellow, followed later by orange and red, the primitive black types became modified into blue, and so on. There are almost an endless number of natural objects mimicked by insects and their earlier stages, such as fallen leaves, twigs, bark of trees, flowers, seeds, berries, moss, lichens, fragments of rock, stone, nodules, and lumps of earth.

There is but little doubt that in the remote past, probably some millions of years ago, insects by some force, accidental or otherwise, resembled objects common to their surroundings, and it is only reasonable to assume that the protection thus afforded them by their resemblance enabled the individuals to escape destruction from their enemies, while those that varied in other ways and remained conspicuous objects would naturally be liable to destruction, and those which survived perpetuated their kind.

Among the numerous examples of protective resemblance existing I will select a few of the more familiar species of British butterflies, which will convey some idea of this wonderful phenomena.

Naturally, the mimicry in some is much more fully developed than in others, rendering the disguise more or less perfect. In addition to their resemblance to some certain objects, what strikes the observer most vividly is the sense displayed by different kinds in making their selection of the particular object which they most closely resemble as a resting place, which as a rule harmonizes with their own appearance in a marked degree. Whatever the sense may be, that it is equivalent to intelligence or some reasoning power there appears no doubt. Apparently they will not settle for good unless it appeals to them as a suitable site, for I have on many occasions seen them alight over and over again on certain things, but not until they have found exactly what they want have they finally settled down for their rest. Thus they clearly demonstrate to us the care taken in selecting a particular place for their safety during repose. As instances of this sense I may mention a few concerning some of our common species.

A striking and wonderful example of mimicry is to be found in the orange tip butterfly (*Euchloe cardamines*), which habitually selects for its resting place the small clustered white flowers of the hedge parsley (*Canealis anthriscus*) and exotic mustard (*Alliaria officinalis*). The remarkable similarity of the green and white checkered design of the under surface of this butterfly to the flowers of these plants forms one of the most perfect examples of protective resemblance known. But the protective mimicry in this species is not only confined to the butterfly itself, but also both the caterpillar and chrysalis bear an extraordinary resemblance to the seed pods of the plants upon which they feed. The small copper butterfly with its upper surface of golden-berly-red becomes white at rest upon a withered

flower head, such as knapweed or tansy, a most inconspicuous object with its tawny underside; a withered knapweed flower is one of its chief resting resorts.

The common white butterfly as a rule shows remarkable sense in their choice of suitable objects to rest upon for sleep. I have observed the same individual of the common small white (*Pieris rapae*) on three or four consecutive evenings take up its resting place for the night; each evening it flew direct to a bed of deep magenta-colored petunias, excepting one plant which had white flowers. It fluttered over the bed for a few seconds and finally settled down upon one of the white blossoms and at once became disguised as a mere part of the flower. In this instance the butterfly obviously distinguished color.

The large white (*P. brassicae*) also invariably chooses either white flowers or pale vegetation, such as the yellow variegated foliage of ivy, sycamore, elder, etc., to rest upon. I have seen this butterfly on more than one occasion carefully search out flowers of the white dead-nettle which were partly concealed among thick, rank vegetation; the butterfly first tried one spot and then another but after a while, having found a suitable cluster of flowers, finally settled for the night, the general coloring of both flowers and butterfly being so similar that the latter was almost indistinguishable.

A notable instance of disguise by oblitterative coloring is to be found in the grayling butterfly (*Satyrus semele*), which not only exactly mimics its surroundings while resting upon the ground, but it has also acquired the habit of enhancing the value of its wonderful resemblance by gradually lessening its own shadow cast by the sun so as to render it even more inconspicuous. The usual haunts of this butterfly are rough, stony hillsides, downs, heaths, and rocky ground, especially of a chalky or sandy nature. It spends its whole existence sitting with closed wings on the ground, although it is capable of rapid flight when disturbed. It seldom flies farther than about a score yards, and suddenly alights again and immediately closes its wings, lowering the upper pair down between the hind wings, and remains motionless, when it at once becomes practically invisible owing to its extraordinary resemblance to its surroundings.

Having carefully studied the habits of this butterfly, the following note may convey the apparent intelligence this insect exhibits. On the summit of a lofty hill in Dorset, one August day I watched a grayling settle about 15 yards away from where it got up; with care I managed to creep up to within 18 inches of it, so as to note carefully its actions. At first it lowered itself and spread out its legs until its body rested on the ground; it then listed over to the right, which greatly reduced its shadow, and it then remained motionless. The coloring of the soil and surroundings so closely matched the pattern and coloration of the underside of the butterfly that its resemblance and mimicry were perfect. Another species, the comma butterfly (*Vanessa c. album*), with its strongly angulated margins to its wings and the varied lines of the underside, so exactly resemble an autumnal tinted withered leaf while resting among the foliage or on the ground that it defies detection. Numerous similar instances could be mentioned.

Reference must be made to the attitude assumed by butterflies while at rest, which they have adapted through the lapse of ages according to the coloring of the underside of the fore wings. All those that are of uniform coloration on both upper and under wings sit with the upper pair fully exposed to view, while those with brilliant coloring carefully lower the upper wings so as to hide the colors between the hind pair, so that only the apex of the upper wing is showing, and this exposed portion is always similar in color to the hind wing. Therefore we find two very distinct attitudes are assumed by closely allied species solely for protective purposes, entirely due to the pattern and coloring of their undersurface. What brought about this protective habit? We can only surmise that such was gradually acquired after countless generations of inherited experience involved during the lapse of time from those that rested so disguised which finally became the sole survivors.

F. W. FROHAWK,
M. B. O. U. F. E. S.

The Arts of Spain

There would appear to be a sudden access in England of interest in the arts of Spain. At Burlington House a collection of Spanish pictures such as has never before been seen in London has just been opened. A comedy by Martinez Sierra has been running successfully at a London theater; the first piece in the repertory of the Everyman Theater at Hampstead was Jacinto Benavente's "Bonds of Interest," while the program of the Birmingham Repertory Theater for the coming season includes a play by Echegaray. It is not intimated that there is any deliberate designs in these coincidences, but one cannot help regarding them as symptomatic. It may be that they are the inauguration of a Spanish cult, to take the place of the Russian cult, which has been followed with such fervor but is apparently on the wane. The notion is a welcome one, for Spanish literature and Spanish art, in spite of their vitality and idiosyncrasy, have not hitherto been sufficiently studied in England. "Bob" Stevenson's "Velasquez" is admittedly one of the finest pieces of art criticism in the language, but, though they have been talked about a good deal, nothing really adequate has been written on El Greco or Goya, still less on Sorolla or Zuloaga. Until the production alluded to, the recent Spanish drama was little known in England, while the only modern Spanish novelist, who is familiar to English readers is Blasquez.

FOLK SONGS OF THE NATIONS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Folk songs differ from all other songs in being the expression, unhindered by culture or self-consciousness, of primitive emotions and aspirations. Their simplicity and directness are undoubtedly strong elements in the charm they exercise, more especially as they often display within the limits of a simple form surprising capacity for complicated rhythmic effects. The feeling for rhythm is invariably the first musical faculty to show itself, and is, therefore, more developed than any other faculty in these primitive songs.

Melody and a sense of form are usually, though not by any means always, in an earlier stage; in the best examples of folk song they are perfect, though on a small scale. The beauty and interest of folk songs from a musical point of view are inseparable from the human interest of the widely differing national characteristics which they reveal and express.

The best method of gaining insight into this aspect of folk song is to study and compare the songs of different nations. They show an infinite variety. The Russian songs, for example, are most pathetic in character. Many of them are written in the Phrygian mode, and even those that begin in a major key often end in the minor, or perhaps on the supertonic of the key, or on some other minor chord which sounds strange and melancholy to Western ears. The Russian folk songs are remarkable for their polyphonic tendency. According to Melgounov, a great authority, the "horovod" or choral song was accompanied by secondary parts called "podgoloski" which ornamented and imitated the principal voice in a kind of free counterpoint. These part songs are mostly in celebration of ecclesiastical festivals, of the different seasons, or of country pursuits and occupations. The solo songs or "piessni" are also much more florid in character than those of western Europe, a succession of notes occurring very often on one syllable. This gives an Eastern quality to these melodies and is probably due to the fact that Russia belongs to the East as well as to the West; is, as it were, a meeting place for the two civilizations. Their slow melodies often have a considerable compass, rising and falling in large intervals which give an effect of spaciousness, especially when sung on one syllable. The rhythm is well marked and full of variety and there are frequent changes of time, which help to give a restless character to the music.

French folk-songs provide as complete a contrast to the Russian as can well be imagined. They have a small compass and do not express violent emotions, but show a strong instinct for form. They are perfect in their way, and amazingly finished in effect, thus illustrating one quality at least of the national art character, the love of perfect and delicate work. "Rossignolet des bois," a beautiful song of the sixteenth century, and "Chanson de la Perronelle," an old "chanson narrative," are good examples of French folk music. Many of the songs are in the ordinary major or minor keys, but fine modal tunes have been found in Brittany in the ecclesiastical Dorian mode and in the Aeolian mode.

The Spanish songs are so closely allied to the dance music of the people that it is not always possible to distinguish one from the other. This is especially noticeable in the Basque songs with their strong syncopated rhythms and continual changes of time. Perhaps the only other songs with such strong syncopated dance rhythms are the Negro songs. The Andalusian songs are, however, the most interesting to be found in Spain. They have, like the Russian songs, a polyphonic tendency, are strongly rhythmic and are sometimes sung in three parts, each part having a different but equally important rhythm. Their polyrhythmic effects, their lavishly ornamented melodies and the curious scale used, which is a mixture of the Phrygian and Mixolydian modes, are all signs that, again like the Russians, the Andalusians come under the influence of Eastern music.

The Poles have remained singularly free from Eastern influence. Their melodic invention is sometimes rather limited but their tunes are always wonderfully embellished, and they often make use of difficult intervals which would seem to be more suitable for an instrument than for the voice. The effect of these songs is sad but full of interest and in hearing them it is easy to realize that Chopin was a thoroughly "national" composer.

The early Italian songs were sung for the most part to dance tunes. The improvised songs of the fourteenth century have not survived, owing to the difficulties of notation at that period. The Serbian melodies are solemn and impressive and have a strong affinity with their church music. The Hungarian songs, on the other hand, show vitality and impetuosity to an extraordinary degree. They are mostly in two-four time, but both the rhythms and the time change continually, and the music is full of pauses at effective moments and of modulations into unexpected keys, which correspond to constant changes in the sentiment of the songs, from deep sorrow to wild hilarity of satire. The "Hungarian Melodies," by Francis Korbay, contain very fine examples of such music, and the accompaniments of the songs in this collection are beautifully and thoroughly adapted to the melodies.

In few countries has music formed so vital a part of the national life as in Germany. It is therefore not strange that the German folkslieder should treat of ordinary everyday life and of the deeper emotions rather than of violent and constant changes of feeling. The Volkslieder have usually

a small compass; they move either by step within the limits of a simple chord; for this reason they can generally be harmonized by the use of the tonic and dominant chords, especially as they almost invariably use our ordinary major scale. It is, indeed, chiefly owing to their influence that this scale and its characteristic harmonies became so strong a factor in modern music. The German songs show love of nature and of country—many sing of the "Schöner Wald" or of the mountains, of the delight of "wandern" and of return to the "heimat." These songs are often heard in Germany on the hillsides, or in the words sung by parties returning from a country excursion, a second part being frequently sustained both easily and correctly.

It is a study in contrasts to turn from the German to English folk songs. England is quite as rich in songs as Germany, but instead of being small in compass they are generally remarkable for their large intervals, and for their continual rise and fall. Many of the most beautiful are modal and require an entirely different scheme of harmony from the German tunes. They have an attractive freshness, and rhythmic swing, dashes of primitive humor, and a refreshing absence of sentimentality. Many of the most inspiring are in six-eight dance rhythm, such as "Dashing Away with the Smoothing Iron." In the collection by Cecil Sharp may be found many examples of highly complicated and changing rhythms. They are, however, not deficient in sorrowful melodies of a very beautiful character. Two good examples are "The Trees They Do Grow High," and "Cold Blows the Wind." Both these tunes show finely the characteristic large intervals and continual rise and fall of English melody. It would be possible to multiply examples from the songs collected by Cecil Sharp, Vaughan Williams and other English musicians.

The subject of folk song is indeed inexhaustible. The Scotch, Irish and Welsh songs are all interesting in their several ways, and there are also songs of Rumania, of many Scandinavian nations, of Greece and of the Netherlands, which have not been mentioned. The only way to understand and to enjoy all these songs is, of course, to hear them, to sing them, and thus to become thoroughly familiar with their characteristics and with the various and changing emotions they express.

FOUNTAIN CITY BARGES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Fountain City, a town of about 3000 people, lies on the Mississippi River about eight miles above Winona, Minnesota. The United States boatyard occupies the lower part of a bay or inlet at the upper end of the town.

The lumber chiefly used at Fountain City in the construction of barges is Douglas fir, all of which is given a creosote pressure treatment, except the bottom plank and the three top strakes of the solid bulkheads. The lumber has been seasoned, framed and treated at Sandstone, Minnesota, in transit from the Pacific coast, and arrives at the boatyard ready to be assembled. All timbers and plank are creosoted under pressure with 10 pounds of creosote oil per cubic foot of timber. The framing before treatment insures a good penetration at the ends where decay usually commences. It is noted that the bottom plank of barges rarely decay, as also the bulkheads, except the bottom strake and the 3½-inch filler strip at the top, so that these parts are not given the creosote preservative treatment.

The regular labor force for building barges consists of one foreman, one timekeeper, one stationary engineer, four carpenters, two calkers, and seven laborers. Carpenters, calkers and laborers are paid at current rates a day of eight hours.

For handling timbers which are carefully sorted and piled in the yard, a very efficient hoist has been installed on the corner of the saw mill. The lumber piled within the radius of this hoist is very economically handled. The remainder of the stock in the yard is moved by hand on tram-cars.

All timbers for the bottom strakes of the gunwales are first collected from the piles and in one delivery moved on tram-cars to the site of erection, where four cross skids have previously been laid and leveled so that one plank is just back of each surmark, and the other two are placed so as to divide equally the remaining space. The surmark is the line of the bottom ends of gunwales, stringers and bulkheads where the rake begins to rise. The timbers are then transferred by hand from the tram-cars to the skids. The several pieces of each strake are then bolted together. The first plank back of the surmark, which may be called the surmark plank, is then spiked in place so that the outer edge of the plank is on the same line as the surmark. Erection commences at one end of the barge. The bottom strakes of the bulkheads and the stringers are now placed in

position and spiked to the surmark plank so that the surmark line on each strake coincides with the outside edge of this plank. While putting on the bottom, the several strakes are held in line by four planks temporarily spiked 16 feet apart. A crew of one carpenter and four laborers then proceeds as follows: The carpenter and two laborers wedge three planks in position and start the spikes and nails with a maul, after which the other two laborers follow with a large air hammer driving the spikes and nails home. Each bottom plank receives 10 bolt spikes and 15 wire nails. After the first set of three planks has been spiked in place, the calkers begin calking the bottom. This method of putting the bottom on as soon as the first strakes are in position makes it possible for the calkers to work on the barge while it is being erected, and also furnishes a good floor to work on.

The timbers for the three untreated top strakes of the bulkheads are now framed and delivered to the barge; then the timbers for the three top strakes of the gunwale are collected from the piles and also delivered to the barge. These timbers are moved by hand from pile to car to barge, where they are temporarily placed on the bottom. The drift bolting and fastening of gunwales and bulkheads are then commenced and proceed without interruption. The end gunwale timbers on opposite sides of the second strake are temporarily held in place by large clamps. These clamps are very powerful, and at the same time are comparatively light and easy to handle. The two end bulkhead timbers of the second strake are temporarily held in place by means of U bolts. In the meantime, one laborer begins boring holes for drift bolts with a large air drill; another laborer follows with an air hammer driving the bolts in place. These two machines are kept busy during the entire time of the drift bolting of gunwales and bulkheads. By the time the end gunwale and bulkhead timbers are bored for drift bolts, the center timbers of the same strake are fastened and clamped in position. The men operating the air machine stand on a light plank crosswise, in which position a man can work to much better advantage than when standing on the edges of a six or four-inch timber, and also without risk of falling.

All joints for gunwales and bulkheads are "butted" and made with mild steel plates. Fifteen-inch plates are used for 16-inch timbers, and 11-inch plates for 12-inch timbers. The plates are bolted with proper holes punched. Each plate is fastened with eight ¾-inch carriage bolts with a ¾-inch washer under the head. The joints of the bottom and top stringers are scarfed, each joint being fastened with three ¾-inch bolts having a ¾-inch washer between timber and nut.

The gunwales are drifted together with ¾-inch bolts. The arrangement of drifts for bulkheads is practically the same, but ¾-inch bolts are used. It is often necessary to change the spacing somewhat on account of joint fastenings. To insure a tight fit, all holes are bored 1-16 inch small. The weight of drift bolts in a barge 100 feet by 20 feet is about 1341 pounds.

While the two men with the air machine are finishing the boring and driving of bolts in the top strake, a carpenter and two laborers begin to bolt the six timberheads (oak) and 16 gunwale clamps in place. The four end timberheads each carry five ¾-inch bolts, the two center timberheads four ¾-inch bolts, and the clamps four ¾-inch bolts. Opposite timberheads are connected by ¾-inch bolts with turnbuckles and large end nuts countersunk running across the barge.

After the drift bolting of gunwales and bulkheads is completed, the "risers" and headblocks are put in place, and the rake timbers and futtocks. The heads of bolts are made flush with the corner band, which is 6 feet by 4 inches by ¾-inch iron. On the curve part of the rake, one plank at a time is wedged in place and spiked; on the straight part, two planks. Each rake contains 10 boat spikes and two wire nails.

When the bulkhead risers are up, the 3½-inch by 4-inch filler strips for the deck crowning are spiked in place with 6-inch wire nails. The gunwales are then lined up and made parallel. Eight deck planks are then

temporarily spiked across the barge to hold the gunwales in line.

The transverse bracing consists of five sets of double diagonal braces, six in a set; from gunwales to bulkhead on both sides and from bulkhead to bulkhead.

After the deck stringers are in place, the deck is put in. To move the deck plank from the tram cars to the top of the barge requires the use of three laborers. When the planks are placed on top of the barge, the work of laying the deck starts at one end, the plank being firmly wedged while being spiked in place. Each deck plank receives 18 6-inch wire nails.

After laying the deck, the stanchions are toe-nailed in place with four 20-penny wire nails in each. As stated above, two calkers begin as soon as the first three bottom planks have been spiked in place, but two men cannot keep up with the construction crew, and a third calker or a carpenter puts in a portion of his time on that work.

The bottom and gunwale seams are calked with two threads of oakum; the rakes, chime seams and butts with one thread of oakum and one thread of cotton.

The Fountain City yard has a very good force of mechanics and laborers. As most of them have been employed at the yard for a long time, they are familiar with the work and go ahead without detailed instructions, and so good progress is made. The blacksmith work is done by one of the carpenters. One of the laborers acts as a supply man, whose duty it is to deliver all material, excepting lumber, to the barge as it is needed, and report to the office quantities taken from stock. He also cuts the drift bolts and acts as a blacksmith's helper, when so needed. The sawmill frames and cuts all the untreated lumber to proper shapes and lengths. All sorts of boat repairs and the building of many kinds of plant are carried out at this yard, so that sawmill, machine and blacksmith shop are well employed.

Grandpa Banyan

If, say the Hawaiian boys and girls, who have a way of reasoning carefully, if the tall coco palm is the papa, and the sweet papa is the mamma, the banyan is the grandpa tree.

The Grandpa Banyan sits down in the sun on a little rise in the ground, as a patriarch of old might, surrounded by his children, and he bends his head as a drowsy, contented man might who has had his day at hollowing out canoes and pounding poi. Men like to settle on sunny slopes, sunny slopes in sight of the sea—who ever heard of a native who wanted to be long away from his sight? So does the banyan. It becomes so meditative after sitting there a while that its beard-like roots grow longer and longer, swing near the ground, sprouted from the branches above, so that little boys and girls can swing on them, and the two of them together and put seats in them. Then all of a sudden, as if Grandpa Banyan thought he might be asked to move on a little farther to a less pleasant prospect, he reaches downward and thrusts his roots into the ground, and there he is, anchored!

Bit by bit Grandpa Banyan becomes a forest all by himself. You walk between his roots, and you look up overhead and see dense green leaves woven together into a roof, and you swing the roots that fall downward like a beard, and you say, "Grandpa Banyan, you are not one tree, you are a dozen at least!"

FIELDING'S VOYAGE TO LISBON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There has been considerable agitation in literary circles recently with reference to the Fielding monument in Lisbon which is reported to be in a state of disrepair. This recalls that characteristic yet little known work of Fielding's, "The Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon." No other specimen of his writing has the autobiographical flavor of this, and all who love Fielding must enjoy this picture of himself, so humorously told.

The Journal of his Voyage is full of quick character-impressions and delicious satire. The delays before the little ship actually started on her voyage, the trivial excuses, the wretched accommodation, the surly behavior of the captain and crew all combine to make up a picture of petty annoyances that might well have tried the patience of Job, but Fielding seems to take it all with good-humor, except when policy dictates resort to sharper measures.

His comments on the seafaring disposition, though overcaustic, contain an element of truth that prevails even today. The captain, in particular, fled him and imposed on him, daring him to protest against the monarchy of a skipper on his vessel. But when a small kitten fell overboard the captain was plunged into anxiety and woe. "The sailor were instantly slackened and all hands employed to rescue the poor animal." The boatswain "having stripped himself of his jacket, breeches and shirt, leaped boldly into the water and in few minutes returned to the ship, bearing the motionless animal in his mouth." The kitten recovered from its immersion, and the captain betook himself to backgammon.

Excellent also is the sketch of Mrs. Francis, landlady of the Inn at Ryde at which Fielding and his party passed several days while waiting for a favorable breeze. They sent provisions ahead of them, hoping that a good meal would be ready for them on their arrival, but they found that the gentle landlady had been so busy cleaning up the place for them that she had had no time to cook, and the floor of the inn was in such a state of flooding that they had to beat a retreat to the barn!

Amusing as is the lighter side of the Journal, it also contains some passages of serious reflection. He speaks of "the vague and uncertain use of a word called liberty of which scarce any two men with whom I have ever conversed seem to have one and the same idea." After an eloquent passage, he proceeds to say "the only person who is possessed of absolute liberty is the lowest member of society, who, if he prefers hunger or the wild product of the fields . . . may lay himself under a shade; nor can he be forced to take the other alternative from that which he hath chosen."

Arrived in Portugal, the ship underwent examination by the customs authorities, who tried to augment their inadequate salaries by appropriating all they could lay their hands on. After being kept waiting on his ship for three hours while the "providence" finished his afternoon siesta, Fielding at last received permission to land.

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NEED OF WORLD UNITY IS URGED

Addresses and Reports to Federal
Church Council Sound Note
of Greater Effort in Behalf
of International Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Establishment of world unity through a more tolerant attitude and a broader spirit of cooperation and helpfulness was the prevailing note sounded at Saturday's session of the fourth quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Herbert Hoover told the delegates of the Federal Council, which is one of the organizations banded together under the head of the European Relief Council, of the final task of the United States in the support of 3,500,000 children of eastern and central Europe until the next harvest. Addresses and reports were heard from men and committees whose work has been to study the international situation and prepare programs for coming work among nations.

Directing his appeal to the delegates, Mr. Hoover said that the Federal Council "is an integral part of the organization we have set up for this great task. As it brings the Protestant churches together in their efforts of common interest, so we are looking to the council to awaken the great spiritual power of American Christianity for this appeal of mercy."

The commission on international justice and good will, of which Dr. William H. P. Fausch, president of Brown University, is chairman, said before the meeting a program which includes the study of relations between the United States and Mexico and Central and South America; work for furthering legislation to do away with discriminatory acts in favor of one race of people as opposed to another; cooperation with other agencies in furthering Mr. Hoover's work in Europe; and carrying on of a campaign of education concerning the development and operation of the League of Nations.

"The supreme hope for the future is in the League of Nations," the report declares. "This is the one while, definite thing that has come out of the war. . . . America has only one question to decide and that is whether or not she will join with the other peace-loving democratic nations of the world in a truly serious effort to make war difficult and ultimately impossible by substituting for it an orderly judicial procedure."

The task and opportunity of the United States in Central America was presented in an address by the Rev. S. G. Inman of the committee on cooperation with the southern republics, who declared that there are three outstanding, concrete questions that must be answered before sympathy between the two continents can fully exist. These he defined as the Mexican Constitution, the treaty with Colombia, and the relations of the United States with Haiti and Santo Domingo. He asserted that what the United States does with relation to Mexico will be taken as the probable course with regard to the contiguous republics.

"They believe," Dr. Inman asserted, "that if armed intervention by the United States does occur in Mexico it will mean the use of force to secure the predominance of American financial and commercial interests in Mexico. Even from a commercial standpoint the United States would lose for what a few of our financial interests might gain in Mexico itself, would be much more than offset by the general losses throughout Latin America."

CLOSER TOUCH WITH PUBLIC IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Closer touch with each other, the public, the government and the manufacturers, was urged by officials of the National Dry Goods Association and the New England Dry Goods Association at a meeting of the latter in Boston. The name and bylaws of the New England organization were changed and hereafter the organization will be known as the Massachusetts Dry Goods Association.

"Merchants are facing the most serious problem they have ever met," said Lew Hahn, managing director of the national association. "They have come through three or four years of prosperity that was thrust upon them, not what they had to seek. Business came too easy, and as a result in no industrial organization will you find the efficiency that obtained before the war."

"Now the public will not buy unless the retailers sell at prices that mean the loss not only of their profits, but also of part of their capital. We have simply got to prove that we are really business men by getting in touch and sympathy with the public, the government, the manufacturers, the bankers and each other."

"The reason why we were set on in the profiteer campaign was because the public complained and we were in closest touch with the public. When the public realizes that the retailers and themselves are mutually dependent, then you can change the name of your organization again and call it the 'Association for the Common Good.'"

BRICKLAYERS DISPUTE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—In asking for the dismissal of a non-union bricklayer working at the city power house the Bricklayers and Plasterers Union is putting up to the city council the problem of deciding to recognize the

closed-shop policy among its employees. The man in question gives part of his time to building and repairing boiler brickwork in the power house during which time he is paid regular union wages. At other times he works as handy man around the plant at a lower scale.

The union threatens in the event of refusal, to prohibit their men from working on any civic contracts. The demand is of some importance as two or three buildings are in contemplation and there are few men in the Province outside the union. A number of men in the street railway department are non-union and there are non-union men in other branches of civic administration. The commissioners have recommended the city council to refuse the union's request.

MILLIONS READY TO COME TO AMERICA

Immigration Commissioner Says
Literacy Test Is Not Sufficient
Bar to Keep Undesirables
Out of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Something more practical than the literacy test is needed to keep undesirables out of the United States, according to Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island.

"We need tests," he says in a statement, "that will determine whether a man or a woman intends to be a real worker and a real law-abiding citizen. Many who cannot pass a literacy test will make the most substantial citizens. The others we should, and must, keep out."

"I am told by persons of unquestioned authority from Europe that at least 8,000,000 emigrants are ready to come here from a certain country, as soon as peace is declared, and the way is made clear. From personal information, I am inclined to believe there are more like 15,000,000 people clamoring to come to America."

"It undoubtedly would be a good thing if we could establish some sort of preferential selective scheme for the admission of these immigrants—for instance, the admission of thousands who would go to the farms—and exclude the barterers and the lazy, for these are the classes that mostly make for radicalism. We need the man of good intentions, but we cannot admit any sort of preferential admission without first amending the Constitution of the United States."

The commissioner has received requests from Detroit, Buffalo and Akron to deter immigrants from going there, because thousands of American citizens are out of work as a result of the closing of war factories. He thinks the solution is to try to get the immigrants to move to the farms instead of to the cities, and points to lack of labor this year to handle crops in the west. He appeals for admission only of those immigrants who would become good citizens, would support American ideals and institutions and fight those whose purpose is destruction.

Last week 28,657 immigrants arrived here.

NEED OF INTERSTATE MARKETING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Stabilization of agriculture is of vital importance to the American people today, according to the statement of E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, in a speech at the International Livestock Exposition, now being held at the Union Stockyards.

"If we are to maintain our agriculture on a satisfactory basis," said Mr. Meredith, "the farmer must receive an adequate price for his products. This means prices which will enable him to produce and to provide a satisfactory standard of living for himself and his family."

"Prices of agricultural products at the farm were 33 per cent lower in November than in the spring. Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of all farm crops produced this year is \$2,000,000,000 less than last year, although the crop last season was smaller."

"No more important problem confronts the agencies concerned with agricultural advancement than that of marketing and distributing farm products. The lack of adequate transportation and credit facilities has intensified the problem, but there are other difficulties."

"The constantly increasing distance between our areas of commercial production and our centers of great consumption have complicated the situation with reference to state and interstate movements, so that in future systems of marketing must be largely developed along interstate lines. This calls for uniformity of state laws, and such uniformity of state organizations as will make possible the most effective cooperation between federal and state departments."

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION CONGRESS

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Formal opening of the Central American Union Congress has been postponed until today so that the Nicaraguan delegates may be present. The opening will be held in the Central American Palace.

An appeal has been sent to all delegates to the conference by the Salvadorean Unionists Committee, which urges the formation of "one great Central America." The committee asks that a constituent assembly be convened to replace the existing international Central American office.

VISITOR TO ORIENT CHANGES HIS VIEW

Member of Lamont-Vanderlip
Mission Now Expresses the
Belief That Japan's Militarism
Is a Menace in the Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The views of Darwin P. Kingsley, a member of the Lamont-Vanderlip mission to Japan, with regard to Far Eastern affairs, are of keen interest to students of the China-Japanese situation, especially since those views, as expressed in Osaka toward the beginning of Mr. Kingsley's study of the situation, changed somewhat after he had carried that study beyond the Yellow Sea.

Mr. Kingsley now believes that Japan's militarism is a menace in the Far East. Before he went to China he was inclined to believe otherwise, and he expressed this attitude at a mass meeting in Osaka. But when he got beyond the Yellow Sea, observed what Japan was doing, and felt the reaction of the Chinese and Americans and Englishmen doing business in China, his point of view was modified.

Mr. Kingsley now feels obliged to suspend judgment in some matters, especially with regard to Shantung. He is in doubt as to what Japan intends to do with Shantung, but he is not in any doubt that her attitude toward China, including Mongolia and Manchuria, and her attitude toward Siberia, is distinctly militaristic.

Japan's Need of Raw Materials

Mr. Kingsley makes his criticisms of Japanese policy not without insistence that he sympathizes with the Japanese as being faced with a most difficult problem, to get raw materials. If Japan obtains those materials fairly, from China, including Mongolia and Manchuria, through the processes of exchange, he does not see why the people of the United States or Great Britain should object. But if Japan seeks to accomplish this apparently necessary end by the process of assimilation, such as she is pursuing in Korea, then Mr. Kingsley sees serious times ahead for all.

In Osaka Mr. Kingsley expressed the opinion that Japan would do justice in Shantung, and would not follow a militaristic policy in Manchuria, Siberia and China. But what he learned on the other side of the Yellow Sea caused him to modify this opinion, or at least to suspend judgment. To the editor of the "Osaka Mainichi" he has written:

"I have never been able to understand how Japan by military conquest of Kiaochoo got any better title to economic rights and privileges than she did to the sovereignty of that section. We were told flatly while in Japan that she would ultimately restore territorial sovereignty to China, but emphasis was always laid on the word 'territorial.' It was always said that economic rights, concessions, etc., must be discussed with China."

Intentions of Japan

"I was never able, therefore, to arrive at a clear conclusion as to just what Japan intended to do, and as I could not see that she had any better title to economic rights and concessions than she had to territorial sovereignty, I was puzzled."

"Having looked at the problem from the point of view of China, and having felt the Chinese reaction, I am now more than puzzled. Frankly, I am in doubt as to whether Japan will ultimately do what seems to me at least to be justice in Shantung."

Mr. Kingsley also has doubt as to whether Japan will continue her militaristic policy in China, Mongolia, Manchuria and Siberia. He has no doubt that the policy is militaristic now, and has cost her the friendship of every American and Englishman he met west of the Yellow Sea, besides bringing against her the implacable dislike of the Chinese. Although his natural feelings and pre-conceptions urged him otherwise, Mr. Kingsley concluded that the military element in Japan is still clearly dominant.

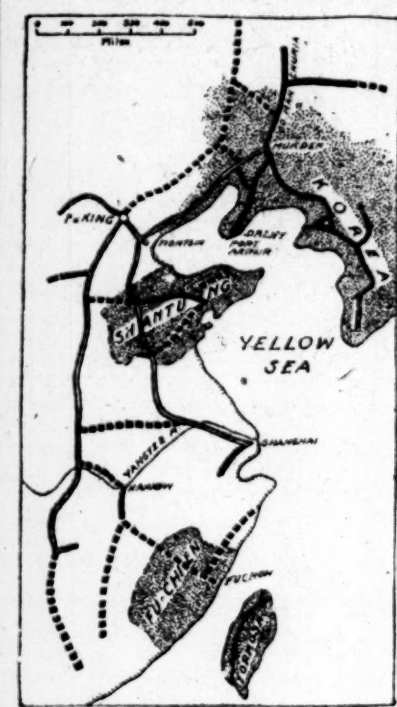
In Korea Mr. Kingsley's observations led him to the conclusion that, although Governor-General Saito is doing good work, the whole theory of Japanese assimilation, at least as practically applied, is wrong, and will lead into great difficulties. He calls the story of the treatment of Koreans by the military government appalling.

Position of United States

Mr. Kingsley feels that the United States is not encouraging China as against Japan. He is aware that many papers in Japan claim the opposite to be the case, but he is convinced that the United States has no ambitions in the Far East outside of maintaining the open door and insisting upon an approximately equal opportunity for trade.

Mr. Kingsley thinks the people of the United States have deep sympathy for the Japanese in their struggle

with the question of over-population. But he points out that public opinion has been to the effect that the Japanese have been harsh and cruel and unjust in Korea, inconsistent at least in Shantung, and in Siberia so unwise



CHINESE RAILWAYS
JAPANESE RAILWAYS PROJECTED
JAPANESE RAILWAYS PROJECTED
JAPANESE RAILWAYS PROJECTED

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

Japan's strangle hold on Peking

Direct Action Provided

"Knowing this possibility and the uncertainty of juries in some places, we provided for direct action to the court to abate as nuisances all places where liquor is sold and also gave authority to enjoin individual bootleggers. These cases are carried direct to the court without the intervention of a jury or the necessity of indictment. A temporary injunction is granted upon proper showing to the court by affidavit or oral testimony. The court issues a temporary restraining order against the continuance of the nuisance and any removal of fixtures or anything connected with the nuisance. Upon final hearing, if the court holds that the law has been violated he issues a permanent injunction to abate the place as a nuisance. This is provided for in sections 21 and 22 of the Volstead act. If the order of the court is disobeyed the law violator is in contempt of court and may be sent to jail and punished by a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$1000 and from 30 days to 12 months in jail."

CHICAGO TO LICENSE SOFT DRINK DEALERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Passage of an ordinance by the city council providing for licensing retail beverage dealers is aimed at control of liquor selling in soft drink dispensaries, some of which are alleged to have been violating the prohibition law. The ordinance, which fixes a fee of \$50 per year and is expected to yield a revenue to the city of more than \$350,000 annually, was passed by a vote of 59 to 4.

The measure contains a sweeping definition of retail beverage dealers who are held to include persons, firms or corporations selling at retail either in bottles or for consumption on the premises any malted, cereal or vinous non-intoxicating beverages, fruit juices, waters, milk, buttermilk, chocolate, tea, bouillon or other beverages. The mayor is given the optional power to revoke the license for the first infraction of the law on the part of the proprietor or manager. Suspension of the license or 30 days for the first violation is provided for, and 60 days for the second, with a penalty of revocation and denial of restoration for the third offense.

BOOKS

A New Anthology
The Book of Humorous Verse: Compiled by Carolyn Wells. New York: G. H. Doran Company, \$7.50.

Of the making of anthologies of verse, humorous or otherwise, there is no end. The first thought, indeed, which every new one brings to the mind is, "Why?" The publisher's answer would no doubt be that there is a demand for them, a reply in itself calculated to produce a second. Why? As for the compiler, he would probably inform you that he enjoyed the work, a reason sufficiently comprehensible to be accepted without demur. Miss Wells' introduction is brevity itself, but it contains one statement which she would be hard put to justify. It is that "there can be nothing humorous about an introduction." Once more, why? To the ordinary man that very declaration is a contradiction in terms. For the rest, she points out the very obvious fact that every selection is in its essence arbitrary.

Therefore you must take or leave that Miss Wells, like every other anthology, if you are going to apply to this kind of collection, for just what it is. The most interesting phase of every selection lies in the discovery of what the selection includes. Miss Wells' fancy seems to incline toward quantity, a fault which, when many tastes have to be consulted, is not without its advantages, though it is remote from the Greek ideal of the anthology. Even as it is, there seem quite a number of blanks in her volume. But when it comes to a selection, the taste of the selector is the final word, and that is why you must take it or leave it.

Anyways, in Miss Wells' 986 pages there is choice enough for every one.

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NEW YORK

WAYS TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION SHOWN

Wayne B. Wheeler, Counsel for
Anti-Saloon League, Antici-
pates No Difficulty in Destroy-
ing the Illegal Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—When the people understand the provisions of the prohibition law and officials realize their duty, there will be no difficulty in destroying the illegal liquor traffic, said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, in addressing the executive committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League on Friday. Mr. Wheeler pointed out the methods by which citizens and officials can help to secure enforcement of the prohibition code, even in states where there is no state prohibitory law.

"There are three lines of procedure," said Mr. Wheeler, "in the case of reaching a liquor law breaker. The criminal penalties are sufficient when the United States district attorney, the court commissioner, the United States judges and the Federal enforcement officers work together. The court commissioners throw out the cases at the original hearing if the enforcement inspectors fail to do their duty or the United States attorney is indifferent or hostile to, of course, makes this method difficult."

Direct Action Provided

"Knowing this possibility and the uncertainty of juries in some places, we provided for direct action to the court to abate as nuisances all places where liquor is sold and also gave authority to enjoin individual bootleggers. These cases are carried direct to the court without the intervention of a jury or the necessity of indictment. A temporary injunction is granted upon proper showing to the court by affidavit or oral testimony. The court issues a temporary restraining order against the continuance of the nuisance and any removal of fixtures or anything connected with the nuisance. Upon final hearing, if the court holds that the law has been violated he issues a permanent injunction to abate the place as a nuisance. This is provided for in sections 21 and 22 of the Volstead act. If the order of the court is disobeyed the law violator is in contempt of court and may be sent to jail and punished by a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$1000 and from 30 days to 12 months in jail."

"Where liquor violators understand that the court means business this is a speedy and effective method. Judges of Chicago use this feature of the law with great effect. A large number of other United States judges are using it more and more as they see the necessity of checking lawlessness."

"The third method provided for enforcing the Federal code is through the prohibitive tax section. We realized that there might be a few places where neither the district attorney nor the judge would be willing to do their duty in the enforcement of this act. Section 35 of the Volstead act provides that any person violating the law by manufacturing or selling liquors shall be subject to a tax, in double the amount of all taxes now in existence relating to the liquor traffic and an additional amount of \$1000 upon the manufacturer and \$500 upon the person who sells. This means about \$3500 of prohibitive tax upon the person who makes the liquor and about \$2500 upon the person who sells it."

State Officers Can Aid

"There is a mistaken notion that state officers have nothing to do with the enforcement of the Federal prohibition code. It was the intention under the Eighteenth Amendment that each state should adopt a state prohibition code and thus give all of its state officers authority to prosecute law violators, giving them final jurisdiction to try the case and inflict the penalties. This puts all the fines and forfeited bonds into the local or state treasury. Every state should adopt a code to provide for the enforcement of the law."

"Knowing that some of the states would not adopt codes at once a provision was made in the Volstead act authorizing state judges, mayors and magistrates to issue warrants for the arrest of violators of the federal law and bind these parties over to the Federal Court for final action. Author-

ity is also given to these officers to issue search warrants. It was contended at first that no one could make out these affidavits or make a complaint except certain federal officers and then only with the indorsement of the United States District Attorney. This was promptly overruled because there was no authority for it in the law. Consequently every federal liquor inspector, local and state official and even private citizens can make out these affidavits and cause the arrest of these persistent violators of the law."

"The United States District Attorney is not the only officer who can start an action in the federal court against liquor law violators. Section 22 of the Volstead act provides that 'any prosecuting attorney of any state or any sub-division thereof, may bring an action direct in the federal court to enjoin the place where liquor is sold as a nuisance.' This gives to the attorney-general of the state, any prosecuting attorney for a county, for a sub-division of a state, the right to go to the federal court and ask for an injunction. The Attorney-General of Illinois is using this authority in bringing many prosecutions in the federal court in Chicago, where the district attorney has been very indifferent concerning the enforcement of the prohibition act."

"Great care is being taken by the navy in making up lists of persons eligible to bid for its requirements. 'When it is remembered that every doubtful dealer means unsatisfactory deliveries and consequent loss in fleet efficiency, it is obvious why the application of any candidate for admission to the bidding list must be, and is being critically scrutinized,' the report says."

"In addition to the apparently endless stream of would-be naval contractors, there is constantly maintained a determined and powerful pressure to restore to the bidding list firms whose past performances show that they cannot or will not live up to their contractual relations, and are accordingly undesirable for the navy to deal with."

In general, the importunities partake of the nature of an attempt to substitute outside influence for satisfactory performance of contracts, the paramount question of efficient supply of the fleet being wholly lost sight of. In all such cases the hard and fast rule is rigidly adhered to that a contractor once rightfully debarred is not restored to the bidding list—debarment being, of course, in no sense in the nature of punishment of the individual, but simply a necessary protection to the government."

The report urges strongly that the navy own land at New York and at Boston for the storage of navy coal. Improved cost-accounting methods in the navy have been followed by higher productivity for unit expenditure, it is said.

TEACHERS' PAY BILL INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Chamber of Commerce, by vote of its board of directors, has indorsed the Boston school committee's bill for an increase of \$216 in the salaries of school-teachers which will be presented at the special session of the Legislature that convenes on December 7. The bill proposes an increase in the school tax limit from \$3.15 to \$9.11 per \$100 of assessed valuation. Of this 96 cents' increase, 59 cents will go toward salary increases and the remainder for increases in the cost of fuel and supplies.

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EQUALITY SOUGHT IN REPRESENTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Readjustment of congressional representation to the number of enfranchised citizens in the various states is the object of a resolution which George H. Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, has filed in the House of Representatives. The resolution is considered especially important in that it is introduced at a time when a reapportionment of representatives in Congress is about to be sought as a result of the census just completed.

Mr. Tinkham's resolution would reduce largely the representation of the southern Democratic states where Negroes are generally disfranchised, and would bring the Democratic Party, which has its principal strength in those states, to practical unimportance.

Mr. Tinkham gives figures to show that 62,345 voters in Alabama have 10 representatives in Congress whereas Minnesota, which also has 10 representatives, has 299,127 voters. In 11 southern states, casting 1,870,209 votes for presidential candidates, 104 members of Congress are returned, or 25 per cent of the total, yet the vote is about 10 per cent of the vote of the country.

Enfranchisement of women has doubled the number of voters in the country at large and thereby doubles the disparity between the north and the south. By reducing the number of representatives in the south, Mr. Tinkham says, the reapportionment resulting from the late census could be made without increasing much, if at all, the House membership.

IMPORTS FORCING PRICE REDUCTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Textile products from foreign countries are now coming into the United States at a rapid rate, and this condition explains the sudden disruption of activity in the textile industry, according to government agents who have just completed an inquiry into the conditions surrounding the trade.

From such information, as has been collected, it appears probable that present conditions are likely to give considerable support to the forces that will open a campaign shortly for a high tariff on imports. The depreciation in the value of foreign currency, notably that of Germany, has led to the placing of many orders in low, and these products are now beginning to make their appearance in large quantities on the market in the United States.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The following extract giving account of the Mayflower off Cape Cod, the exploration of the country by certain of the ship's company and crew and the final settlement at Plymouth is from William Bradford's history "Of Plymouth Plantation," the original manuscript of which is in the custody of the Governor of Massachusetts. There is some doubt as to the exact day upon which the Pilgrims sighted land, and finally came to anchor off Long Point, but the dates given by Bradford in his history would make November 20 (new style) the date of making land, and "ye next day," November 21, as the time of coming to anchor and going ashore.

The 10. Chap.

Showing how they sought out a place of habitation, and what befell them thereabout.

(48) Being thus arrived at Cape Cod ye 11. of November, and necessities calling them to looke out a place for habitation, (as well as the maisters & mariners importuntlie) they having brought a large shallop with them out of England, stowed in quarters in ye ship, they now gott her out & sett their carpenters to worke to trimme her up; but being much bruised & shattered in ye shipe with foule weather, they saw she would be longe in mending. Whereupon a few of them tendered themselves to goe by land and discover those nearest places, whilst ye shallop was in mending; and ye rather because as they went into yt harbor ther seemed to be an opening some 2. or 3 leagues off, which ye maister judged to be a river. It was conceived they might be some danger in ye attempt, yet seeing them resolute, they were permitted to goe, being 16. of them well armed, under ye conduct of Captain Standish, having shuch instructions given them as was thought meete. They sett forth ye 15. of Novemb; and when they had marched aboute ye space of a mile by ye sea side, they espied 5. or 6. persons with a dogg coming towards them, who were salvages; but they fled from them, & raie up into ye woods, and ye English followed them partly to see if they could speake with them, and partly to discover if ther might not be more of them lying in ambush. But ye Indians seeing them selves thus followed, they againe forsooke the woods, & rane away on ye sands as hard as they could, so as they could not come near them, but followed them by ye tracte of their feet sundrie miles, and saw that they had come the same way. So, night coming on, they made their randevous & set out their sentinels, and rested in quiete yt night, and the next morning followed their tracte till they had headed a great crenke, & so left the sands, & turned an other way into ye woods. But they still followed them by guess, hoping to find their dwellings; but they some lost both them & them selves, falling into shuch thickets as were ready to tear their cloaths & armore in peeces, but were most distressed for wante of drinke. But at length they found water & refreshed them selves, being ye first New-England water they drunke of, and was now in their great thirste as pleasant unto them as wine or bear had been in for-times. Afterwards they directed their course to come to ye other shore, for they knew it was a necke of land they were to crosse over, and so at length gott to ye sea-side, and marched to this supposed river, & by ye way found a pond of clear fresh water, and shortly after a good quantitie of clear ground wher ye Indians had formerly set corne, and some of their graves. And proceeding further they saw new-stubbe wher corne had been set ye same year, also they found wher lately a house had been, wher some planks and a great kettle was remaining, and heaps of sand newly padded with their hands, which they, digging up, found in them diverse faire Indian baskets filled with corne, and some in eares, faire and good, of diverse colours, which seemed to them a very goodly sight, (having never seen any shuch before). This was near ye place of that supposed river they came to seeck; unto which they wente and found it to open it selfe into 2. armes with a high cliffe of sand in ye entrance, but more like to be crikes of salte water then any fresh, for ought they saw; and that ther was good harboring for their shalope; leaving it further to be discovered by their challop when she was ready. So their time limited them being expired, they returned to ye ship, least they should be in fear of their sattle; and tooke with them parte of ye corne, and buried up ye rest, and so like ye men from Escholl carried with them of ye fruits of ye land, & showed their brethern; of which, & their returne, they were marvelously glad, and their hearts encouraged.

After this, ye shalop being got ready, they set out againe for ye better discovery of this place, & ye mr. of ye ship desired to goe him selfe, so ther went some 30. men, but found it to be no harbor for ships but only for boats; ther was also found 2. of their houses covered with mats, & sundrie of their implements in them, but ye people were rane away & could not be seen; also ther was found more of their corne, & of their beane of various colours. The corne & beane they

a hogk, some peeces wher of they had left by ye way; and ye shallop found 2. more of these fishes dead on ye sands, a thing usuall after storms in ye place, by reason of ye great flats of sand that lye of. So they ranged up and downe all yt day, but found no people, nor any place they liked. When ye sune grue low, they hasted out of ye woods to meete with their shallop, to whom they made signes to come to them into

ready, tow muskets were discharged at them, & 2. more stood ready in ye entrance of ther randevous, but were comanded not to shoote till they could take full aime at them; & ye other 2. charged againe with all speed, for ther were only 4. had armes ther, & defended ye baricado which was first assaulted. The crie of ye Indians was dreadfull, esppecially when they saw ther men rane out of ye randevous

rows, & sente them into England afterward by ye mr. of ye ship, and called that place ye first encounter. From hence they departed, & costed all along, but discerned no place likly for harbor; & therefore hasted to a place that their pillote, (one Mr. Copin who had bine in ye cuntry before) did assure them was a good harbor, which he had been in, and they might fetch it before night; of which they

if they were men, about with her, or eils they were all cast away; the which they did with speed. So he hid them be of good chere & row lustily, for ther was a faire sound before them, & he doubted not but they should find one place or other wher they might ride in sattle. And though it was very darke, and rained sore, yet in ye end they gott under ye lee of a smalle land, and remained ther all yt night in sattle. But they knew not this to be an land till morning, but were devided in their minds; some would keepe ye boate for fear they might be amongst ye Indians; others were so weake and could, they could not endure, but got a shore, & with much ado got fire, (all things being so wet), and ye rest were glad to come to them; for after midnight ye wind shifted to the (53.) north-west, & it froze hard. But though this had been a day & night of much trouble & danger unto them, yet God gave them a morning of comforte & refreshing (as usually he doth to his children), for ye next day was a faire sunshining day, and they found them selves to be on an land secure from ye Indians, wher they might drie their stuffe, fixe their peeces, & rest them selves, and gave God thanks for his mercies, in their manifold deliverances. And this being the last day of ye weeke, they prepared ther to keepe ye Sabbath.

On Monday they sounded ye harbor, and founde it fitt for shipping; and marched into ye land, & found diverse cornfields, & little runing brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for situation; at least it was ye best they could find, and ye season, & their present necessities, made them glad to accepte of it. So they returned to their shipp againe with this news to ye rest of their people, which did much comforte their hearts.

On ye 15. of Desember they wayed anchor to goe to ye place they had discovered, & came within 2. leagues of it, but were faine to bear up againe; but ye 16. day ye winde came faire, and they arrived safe in this harbor. And after wards tooke better view of ye place, and resolved wher to pitch their dwelling; and ye 25. day begane to erecte ye first house for comone use to receive them and their goods.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CITRUS TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Citrus culture is an important and rapidly increasing South African industry. Since 1914 millions of trees have been planted. Those planted in 1914 are just now coming into full bearing, and each succeeding year will witness a great increase in production. At the present rate of growth it is considered that in a few years the citrus indury may equal that of California in dimensions.

NEW ZEALAND'S SWAY IN WESTERN SAMOA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Speaking in Parliament regarding the control of Western Samoa, the Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, denied that New Zealand was responsible to the League of Nations for the administration of the former German territory.

The Dominion, he stated, had a better title than the League was able to give. It held Samoa by consent of the allied powers, which had taken over Germany's overseas possessions under the Peace Treaty. The position was the same as far as Nauru Island was concerned. "The League counts for very little," said Mr. Massey. "If it went out of existence tomorrow it would make no difference to us."

Under the Peace Treaty Germany renounced, "in favor of the principal allied and associated powers, all her rights and titles to her overseas possessions." It is true that the League of Nations was to have drawn up a mandate for the government of Western Samoa, but this mandate has not made its appearance, although New Zealand has been in full occupation of the territory, with executive powers, for more than a year. The actual occupation dates from 1914, when New Zealand troops took Western Samoa from the Germans, and Mr. Massey's statements indicate that the New Zealand Government does not propose to reopen the question.

That the British Government has no control is indicated by the fact that New Zealand is continuing the use of indentured labor in Samoa against the wishes of the imperial authorities.

SETTLING COMMERCIAL DISPUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A noteworthy experiment in the settling of commercial disputes will shortly be made in the Commonwealth. The federal government has given notice in the House of Representatives of the intention to introduce a bill for the constitution of a commonwealth court of commerce. This will be a special court to deal with commercial questions, and the president will be one who has had a wide business experience. At present, involved and technical questions of commerce are often sent to the High Court for adjudication, whereas, the special commerce court will provide a simple method of dealing with such disputes. The president of the court will be in large measure an arbitrator, and his decisions will be based on equity, in many cases, rather than on the strict letter of the law.



"Sailing of the Mayflower," by Charles West Cope, R. A.

brought away, purposing to give them full satisfaction when they should meete with any of them (as about some 6. months afterward they did, to their great contente). And here is to be noted a speciall providence of God, and a great mercie to this poore people, that hear they gott seed to plant them corne ye next year, or els they might have starved, for they had none, nor any likelihood to get any till ye season had beene past (as ye sequell did manifest). Neither is it likly they had had this, if ye first viage had not beene covered with snow, & hard frozen. But the Lord is never wanting unto his in their greatest needs; let his holy name have all ye praise.

The month of November being spent in these affairs, & much foule weather falling in, the 6. of Desember they sente out their shallop againe with 10. of their principall men, & some sea men, upon further discovery, intending to circulate that deepe bay of Cape-codd. The weather was very cold, & it froze so hard as ye sprea of ye sea lighting on their coats, they were as if they had beene glazed; yet that night betimes they gott downe into ye botome of ye bay, and as they drew nere ye shore they saw some 10. or 12. Indians very busie aboute some thing. They landed about a league or 2. from them, and had much a doe to put a shore any wher, it lay so full of flats. Being landed, it grew late, and they made them selves a barricade with loggs & bowes as well as they could in ye time, & set out their sentinell & betooke them to rest, and saw ye smoke of ye fire ye savages made yt night.

When morning was come they devided their company, some to coaste along ye shore in ye boate, and the rest marched throw ye woods to see ye land, if any fit place might be had for their dwelling. They came also to ye place wher they saw the Indians ye night before, & found they had been cutting up a great fish like a grampus, but more like to be crikes of salte water then any fresh, for ought they saw; and that ther was good harboring for their shalope; leaving it further to be discovered by their challop when she was ready. So their time limited them being expired, they returned to ye ship, least they should be in fear of their sattle; and tooke with them parte of ye corne, and buried up ye rest, and so like ye men from Escholl carried with them of ye fruits of ye land, & showed their brethern; of which, & their returne, they were marvelously glad, and their hearts encouraged.

After this, ye shalop being got ready, they set out againe for ye better discovery of this place, & ye mr. of ye ship desired to goe him selfe, so ther went some 30. men, but found it to be no harbor for ships but only for boats; ther was also found 2. of their houses covered with mats, & sundrie of their implements in them, but ye people were rane away & could not be seen; also ther was found more of their corne, & of their beane of various colours. The corne & beane they

a creeke hardy, the which they did at highwater; of which they were very glad, for they had not seen eath other all yt day, since ye morning. So they made them a barricado (as usually they did every night) with loggs, staks, & thike pine bowes, ye height of a man, leaving it open to leeward, partly to shelter them from ye cold & wind (making their fire in ye middle, & lying round aboute it), and partly to defend them from any sudden assaults of ye savages, if they should surround them. So being very weare, they betooke them to rest.

But aboute midnight, (51) they heard a hideous & great crie, and their sentinell called, "Arme, arme"; so they bestired them & stood to their armes, & shote of a cuppy of moskets, and then the boys ceased. They concluded it was a companie of wolves, or such like wild beasts; for one of ye sea men told them he had often heard such a noyse in New-found land. So they rested till about 5. of ye clock in the morning; for ye tide, & ther purpose to goe from thence, made them be stirring betimes. So after praiser they prepared for breakfast, it being day dawning, it was thought best to be carrying things downe to ye boate. But some said it was not best to carrie ye armes downe, others said they would be the reader, for they had laped them up in their coats from ye dew. But some 3. or 4. would not cary theirs till they wente them selves, yet as it fell out, ye water being not high enough, they layed them downe on ye banke side, & came up to breakfast.

But presently, all on ye sudain, they heard a great & strange crie, which they knew to be the same voyces they heard in ye night, though they varied their notes, & one of their company bing abroad came running in, & cried, "Men, Indians, Indians"; and wball, their arrows came flying amongst them. Their men rane with all speed to recover their armes, as by ye good providence of God they did. In ye mean time, of those that were ther

towards ye shallop, to recover their armes, the Indians wheeling aboute upon them. But some rushing out with coats of maille on, & cutlasses in their hands, they soone got their armes, & let flye amongst them, and quickly stopped their violence. Yet ther was a lustie man, and no less valiant, stood behind a tree within halfe a musket shot, and let his arrows flie at them. He was seen shoot 3. arrows, which were all avoyded. He stood 3. shot of a musket, till one taking full aime at him, and made ye bark or splinters of ye tree fly about his ears, after which he gave an extraordinary shriek, and away they wente all of them. They left some to keep ye shalop, and followed them aboute a quarter of a mille, and shouted once or twice, and shot of 2. or 3. peeces, & so returned. This they did, that they might conceive that they were not affraide of them or any way discouraged. Thus it pleased God to vanquish their enemies, and give them deliverance; and by his speciall providence so to dispose that not any one of them were either hurte, or hit, though their arrows came close by them, & on every side them, and sundry of their coats, which hung up in ye barricado, were shot throw & throw. Afterwards they gave God sollamne thanks & praise for their deliverance, & gathered up a bundle of their ar-

were glad, for it begane to be foule weather. After some houres sailing, it begane to snow & raine, & about ye middle of ye afternoone, ye wind increased, & ye sea became very rough, and they broke their rudder, & it was as much as 2. men could doe to steere her with a cuple of oares. But their pillott had them be of good chere, for he saw ye harbor; but ye storme increasing, & night drawing on, they bore what saile they could to gett in, while they could see. But herwith they broke their mast in 3. peeces, & their sail fell over bord, in a very grown sea, so as they had like to have been cast away; yet by Gods mercie they recovered them selves, & having ye flood with them, struck into ye harbore. But when it came too, ye pillott was deceived in ye place, and said, ye Lord be mercifull unto them, for his eyes never saw yt place before; & he & the mr. mate would have rane her ashore, in a cove full of breakers, before ye winde. But a lusty seaman which steered, bad those which rowed,

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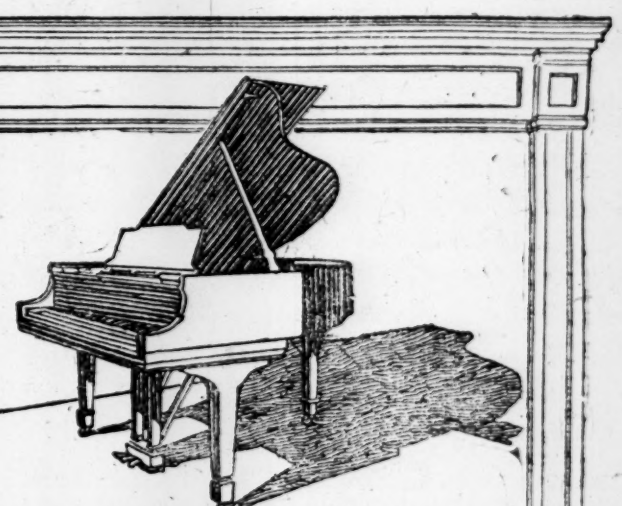
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"Ellen and her playmates were delighted and wanted to try making some dolls"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Boys Visit the "Strike"

Rob and his boy friends climbed up the mountain side one day from the little mining camp where they lived, on an exploring trip to the great mine which went into the earth and wandered in tunnels and shafts for several miles, and where their fathers were all employed. The entrance to the mine was almost at the top of the mountain, and just before they reached it, they came upon a little house with a queer little man standing in its doorway. This they knew was Snowbank Tim, or Timothy. The reason they called him Snowbank was because he had a snowy, white beard completely covering the lower part of his face. He was the assayer of the mine and he almost always had a pencil in his mouth which looked like a stove pipe sticking out of the snowbank. And his eyes twinkled and shone above the snowbank like white stars on a frosty night.

Tim was very fond of boys, for how could anyone with eyes that twinkled, help liking boys? So when Rob and his friends came and stopped in front of the queer, little man standing in the doorway, he called out to them in a very friendly voice: "Going up to see the mine, boys?"

"Yes," replied Rob, "and we want to go down where they made the big strike yesterday. Dad was telling us all about it, and we want to go and see a real, great, big strike." When Rob was quite earnest, he was liable to say everything he spoke about was "great, big."

"Well, I'll tell you what," said Snowbank Tim, "if you boys will help me carry all those pieces of ore out of the office and pile them up out doors, I'll take you down the mine and show you the very spot where the high-grade was struck."

"Hoorah! hoorah!" cried the boys, and they all accepted with one accord. And it took them no more than a jiffy to carry out and place in a neat pile all the big pieces of rock which the assayer had finished working with and testing.

Then, away to the mine they went. With Tim marching sturdily along and with two boys on each side of him, the little party entered the black hole that was the tunnel of the mine, and disappeared. After a little while we find them far along the tunnel, each carrying a lighted candle, headed for the "cross-cut" at the end of which was the great discovery of rich gold called a strike of high grade, and which would make thousands of gold rings, and pins, and watch cases, and many other useful things.

At last Tim and his party, who looked like a brood of chickens with their mother, reached a place where there was a reddish light set in the side of the tunnel near another black hole that led off at right angles. Here a miner was standing. He was stationed there to see that only those who were permitted to see the costly gold strike could go down the cross-cut, for until the mining company had tested the gold and drawn maps showing the discovery and where the vein of rock containing it was most likely to go to in the midst of the earth, only employees of the mine could go down there. But the miner knew old Tim, and every single one of the boys had played "Hide a cock-horse to Banbury Cross" on one of his long legs when they were much smaller than they were now. So he grinned and helped them all down the ladder that led some ways down to the level of the cross-cut.

For several hundred feet the little party traveled when they came to another reddish light, and a little ways beyond that to several reddish lights which lighted up a little the solid face of the end of the tunnel, in the rock of which was the gold which was called a "strike." The boys felt almost like walking on tiptoes, because a strike in a mining town is just what Rob called it, "great, big" almost as big as the President of the United States, and that was saying a good deal. So they kept very still and just looked and looked as hard as ever they could. Snowbank Tim, meanwhile, was having a splendid time, for he was able to see again this wonderful ledge of rock whose specimens he had tested and then sent off to a big city near by to be tested again. He went close to the end

of the tunnel and examined the rock carefully. Then he called the boys to him and they hurried over to him. He held his candle in different positions and they could see the glitter of the tiny specks and thread-like, tiny veins of gold. It was a very wonderful discovery and all this "free gold" that could be seen so easily by anyone, proved it. If the vein of rock in which the gold was seen was a large one, it would make the mine a noted one.

"That ore," said Tim "is worth a good many thousands of dollars a ton, and this old mine is going to be one of the biggest in the country and will do a great deal of good in the world."

The boys could not seem to get enough of looking at the shining gold embedded in the rock. It was so full of little gleams that it seemed almost like a friend to them and after they had gone back through the tunnel and out into the bright sunlight again, and down the mountain side to their homes, after having thanked Snowbank Tim, they remembered how that gold was shining away, down there in the dark earth, and they wondered how much more it would gleam if it were out in the beautiful sunlight.

The Glowworm

Special for The Christian Science Monitor Where harebells curtsy in the breeze, And wild thyme lures the bumble bees To grassy knoll, on summer nights Her glow-green lamp the glowworm lights.

I wonder, seeing in the dark How brilliant is her tiny spark, If to the vaulted sky afar She signals to a special star.

Sir Edwin Landseer

Did you ever hear a little boy called "little dog-boy"? I am almost sure you have not. But that is what a great artist was called because he was so fond of dogs.

His name was Sir Edwin Landseer and he lived in that wonderful city, London. Landseer's father was a noted engraver and his two older brothers were artists, too. Thus he had a splendid opportunity to study art at home.

If you were to go to London you might be able to see a sketch of some dogs' heads shown in one of the public collections there, which Landseer drew when he was five years old.

His father always urged him to study nature for he told him it was his greatest teacher. Often he sketched the wild animals at the Zoological Gardens. It was here he was called "little dog-boy" by the keeper with whom he was a great favorite.

One time Landseer painted a picture that attracted the attention of that great writer, Walter Scott, who sought him out and invited him to Scotland where he lived. Thus Landseer became acquainted with Scottish scenery, customs, animals and people, which was of great value to him in his career as an artist.

He could paint very fast, often making a finished picture in only a few hours.

If you were asked to draw two objects at one time, you would probably laugh at the one who asked you. On one occasion that is exactly what Landseer did. While he drew the head of a horse with his right hand, with his left he was sketching the head of a stag. Both pictures were very well done.

Although he liked particularly to paint deer, horses, cattle, rabbits, squirrels and especially dogs, yet he liked to make pictures of lions. He even carved one out of stone which was a masterpiece of sculpture from the hand of a painter.

One picture of Landseer's that is very much admired is called "Piper and Nutcrackers." Perhaps you, too, admire that simple picture of two squirrels sitting at the opening to their nest while a plump bullfinch sits near by with his beak parted in song. How lovely and soft do the coats of the squirrels appear and how friendly they and the bullfinch are! Nothing can quite surpass Landseer's imitation of the exact appearance of animals, giving these little "dumb fellow-citizens" of ours such expression that we like to gaze on that picture a long time.

Another admirable picture of Landseer's is that called "Shoeing," a

portrait of a bay mare which he painted for her owner. She was said to be so fond of being shod that she would go of her own accord to the blacksmith shop.

I could describe many other fine pictures of Landseer's, among them the "Children of the Mist," "The Monarch of the Glen" and so on, but to really know about them, one must see them at first hand.

When the time came for Edwin Landseer to have a home of his own, he purchased a small house with garden attached, which he named "Maida Vale." The barn on the place was converted into a studio where he spent many happy hours painting lovely pictures.

What Do the Bugles Say?

"Uncle George, how do soldiers remember all the different bugle calls in the army. Don't they sometimes get muddled up?" Teddy asked his soldier uncle.

"There are certainly plenty of calls, but it is quite easy to distinguish them. Most of the calls have words to them, you see," replied Uncle George, smiling at his nephew, who was practicing with his bugle in the garden.

"Oh, do tell me what the words are, please," at once asked Teddy, who by the way had just joined the Boy Scouts.

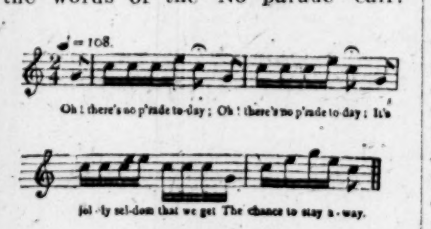
"Well, I am not very good at sounding a bugle but if you sound the calls, Teddy, I'll tell you what the words are," said his uncle.

Teddy at once clicked his heels and swung his bugle up to his lips and sounded a call.

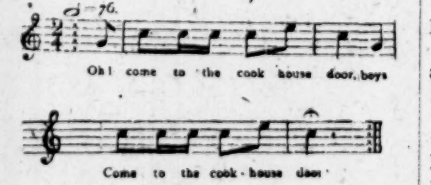
"That's the 'Fall-in'," said Uncle George, "and the words are:



"How ripping; do tell me some more," called out Teddy; "what are the words of the 'No parade' call?"

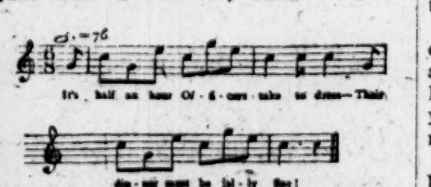


"What are the words for the 'Cook-house Call'?" Teddy asked, and he then sounded the "dinner call" of the army.



"You are a first class bugler, Teddy," said his uncle. "Now, do you know the officers' dinner call? It is a good test for a bugler."

Teddy beamed all over, as he had just learned this very call.



He finished up the concert with "Lights out."



"Splendid," said Uncle George as he patted Teddy on the shoulder.

A Row of Dolls

It was a rainy Saturday afternoon. Ellen and her little companions were obliged to stay indoors, and as their dolls, Ruth and Betty, had been put to sleep, time hung rather heavily on their hands.

"I know what you can do," said mother cheerfully, looking into the children's pretty room where they were sitting. "It is something I used to do when I was a little girl."

"Oh, I know it is going to be lovely," laughed little Betty gleefully, "everything mother did when she was a little girl is so much fun."

Mother left the room and in a few minutes returned with a pair of scissors, some white paper and some crayons. She then took some of the white paper and folded it every two inches apart, resembling accordion pleats. Then, holding the folds together, she very carefully cut out of the paper a dear little girl, being careful not to cut off the fold of the paper where the hands commenced. When she had finished cutting, she took hold of one end of the paper, and see! there were just as many little girls holding each other's hands as there had been folds in the paper.

Ellen and her little playmates were delighted and wanted to try making some dolls. "Now," explained mother, "you have all taken drawing lessons in school and know how to use these colored crayons. Ellen, dear, run upstairs and get your book containing pictures of little girls from foreign countries." When Ellen returned mother opened the book to the page containing the picture of a little American girl. With a few lines she had copied the little girl's dress, and turning to the next page found a little Chinese and Japanese girl side by side. She proceeded to copy their dresses also, taking in turn a little Swiss and an Indian girl, who were followed by children from other foreign countries. Mother then gave the girls the box of crayons and told them to color the dresses just as they were in the book. In a short time they found it very easy to do, and enjoyed cutting out the dolls and coloring the dresses, coats and shoes. They were delighted with their success and soon had a row of little Chinese children propped up against the vase on the table, while, leaning against a photograph, on the opposite side, stood a row of little Indian girls in their bright reds, browns and yellows. On the piano stood first a little African, holding the hand of a quaint little Dutch girl with her wooden shoes and neat little cap, who in turn was beside the pretty little Swiss maiden in her red, black and yellow costume. This little girl's neighbor was an Indian, who was holding the hand of her yellow, Chinese sister. So, every chair, table and other piece of furniture contained a row of little maidens, all of which were made by Ellen and her friends.

While it takes sixteen for avoirdupois, By chains and acres to measure lands, Men by feet, and horses by hands! None of these, nor bushels and pecks, Were able this clever child to vex. She took to them all like a duck to water.

Much to the joy of those who taught her, Her parents were proud of this clever daughter. And what a marvel her schoolmates thought her!

When Susie came to school in the fall, She really seemed to know nothing at all. Of French the only words she knew Were "oui" and "non" and "parlez-vous."

She made mistakes in her dictation. And sometimes missed in multiplication. But the teacher said "Millicent, this is Sue."

I want you to be great friends, you two. For she does things you cannot do. And I've told her the same of you. Millicent smiled and so did Sue. They sat the long half-holiday through. Telling things to one another; And this is what Millicent told her mother.

"A new girl's come, her name is Sue. It's wonderful what a lot she can do. Things in books she is come to learn."

But, only fancy, she can churn. And feed the calves and pigs and cows. And wash the clothes and clean the house.

She knows how to make Both bread and cake And not only make them She can bake them!

She can ride and drive, of course. And saddle or harness and feed her horse. She often has helped to toss the hay And worked in the field a whole long day. She knits her brothers' stockings and socks And helps to make her own new frocks.

I think these things are harder far Than any things in lesson-books are. Tremendous friends we mean to be And I'll help her and she'll help me! I cannot decide—I leave it to you—Which is the cleverer—Millicent or Sue?

"They're splendid," cried the gaiter button. "We had them all out on the lawn yesterday. Smut ran away, but we enticed him back with a dandelion leaf."

"You're so glad," said Pearly, "he often used to poke his nose right into my face when Priscilla fed him."

Then a little fancy blue button rolled up and said:

"You don't happen to know if any of the buttons on Dorothy Grace's best dress are loose. If one fell off nurse

might put me on instead. I've been here such a long time."

The gaiter button had good news for us all. "Cheer up," he said, "Dorothy Grace and Priscilla went to a party yesterday; played hide and seek, blindman's buff, and hunt the slipper, and you know what that means!"

We did. Several of us had found our way into the box after the last party. "Hurrah!" we shouted. "Nurse will be taking some of us out this evening, you see if she doesn't."

We were quite right. She did. The little blue button went, so did Pearly. We heard nurse say, "This one will just do for the blue apron that I'm going to send home to mother."

Nurse's mother lives on a farm. There are ducks in the pond, two cows, and a donkey. Pearly's sure to have some fun.

Millicent and Sue

Every one thought Miss Millicent Brown The cleverest child in all the town. When the examinations came First on the list was Millicent's name. She was easily top of her class at school.

She seldom forgot a grammatical rule. Her dictation was right to a letter. Written so well it could hardly be better.

She seemed to find new difficult sums As nice as candy or sugar plums. As for French irregular verbs, She not only learned them, she knew them too.

And could say them all through, I put it to you— Is it not true That's a thing that few Of you can do?

To her it was a downright pleasure To spend a part of her daily leisure In learning some new weight or measure. Not easy meters, liters, and grammes But English ones with scruples and drachms.

With twelve ounces only to one pound Troy, While it takes sixteen for avoirdupois, By chains and acres to measure lands, Men by feet, and horses by hands! None of these, nor bushels and pecks, Were able this clever child to vex. She took to them all like a duck to water.

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Satku

Satku is a little Eskimo girl. So you will know from that that she lives far far from us in a region in the north known as the arctic. Here the ground is thickly covered with ice and snow nearly the year around.

Can you picture Satku as a little girl always clad in a costume of thick, warm fur, covering her from head to foot?

Satku's home looked like three mounds of snow. Indeed, the house was made of large blocks of ice. The big mound was the real house, then there was a middle-sized mound for a sort of hallway, where Satku's two dogs slept, and a little mound in which there was a hole for a door just large enough for Satku's father to crawl through on his hands and knees.

The inside of the big mound was very cozy. The icy floor was covered with warm skins as were also the beds. A big lamp filled with whale oil warmed the room and gave light as well.

Like boys and girls of other lands, Satku enjoyed playing games. Almost every day she would climb a nearby hillock and roll down to the bottom of it, filling the crisp air with her shouts and laughter as she romped about. She had a fine little sled which her two dogs pulled. How fast they would run over the snow and ice, stopping at just a word from Satku!

Satku's father had a great number of reindeer. The people call these animals the "Eskimo's good friends." They fared simply on moss, twigs and lichens which abound in the north-land.

Satku knew many interesting things about the animals living there. Among them are the seals, which swim so quickly and when on land just wriggle along, the great white polar bears and the big, quiet walrus.

At night, Satku would crawl into a big sleeping bag made of fur, and sleep soundly in this comfortable nest.

How he found his way is hard to tell. You see, he was some six inches below ground, and the soil was heavy and close so that no ray of light filtered through. Here and there in the roof of the tiny passage were signs of an up-take. At an earlier stage the loose earth had been pushed up through these. Arriving at the end and finding no up-take near, Digger first set to work on a new one and having cleared until he loosened the earth on the surface, he commenced pushing the earth that he had moved up this shaft. Now, had you been standing very still just near about 11 o'clock on this or any morning you would have seen the fresh mound coming up and well might have wondered at the strength and activity at work just out of your sight. Those wonderful front paws, so broad and strong, armed with such sharp claws and set sideways for greater convenience in working, opened up a new tunnel in no time. It was not long before he had extended his working some six to eight feet and thrown up three or four new mounds. In spite of the dirty work he had no need to clean himself, for his lovely smooth coat turns out very soft and has often been told not to stroke a cat the wrong way, but with Digger either way is right. After paying a visit to a low-lying passage where water was to be found to quench his thirst, he returned to the wonderfully-thought-out, surprise-proof bedroom, quite prepared for a further snooze until late in the afternoon when a second digging session would be commenced. When we consider how marvelously he is adapted for his mode of living, we may be sure that he is just as happy as those animals that live in the sunshine.

Charles and I could handle him as we wished, but anyone else who tried to get too friendly with him was very apt to get pecked. He would go straight for their feet, stand on the toe of their shoe and start picking away as hard as he could and was delighted if he could make a person run from him. He also liked to chase the children of the neighborhood and would keep it up for a long time, cawing and making a great racket. There was but one little boy with whom he was gentle. A small girl whom he

always liked to chase away, used to call him "Pickey," and we decided she had him pretty well named.

His inquisitiveness often got him into trouble. I well remember one day, while looking at a display of aluminium ware which the agent had spread over the floor, Jimmy Crow came in from his perch on the screened-in porch, through a window and quick as scat he grabbed a pie pan in his beak and was gone with it, and when I chased him and took it away, he made a great fuss and came back for another.

He was certainly a most persistent and very fearless bird but loved fattery, and would rub his head on my face, making a queer noise as though he were trying to talk, just as long as I would stroke his feathers and tell him he was pretty.

Half past ten in the morning is rather late to be in bed, but Digger Mole had worked hard several hours during the night so must be excused for not rising earlier. In his sleeping quarters under a hedge he had slept snug and warm, and now stretching his little round body, he realized that he was hungry.

Passing out of one of the many "doors" he emerged into a circular gallery that wound round his sleeping quarters, but a few inches above it. Here again he had the choice of several outlets, and choosing one he was quickly out in a well-used thoroughfare that was dug some two feet under a road. This passage was used by a colony of moles and led into a meadow, where they found their food. Perhaps you wonder what happened if two moles met—well, whenever one met Digger he very quickly turned and entering the nearest side passage waited until our friend had passed. Hurrying along as fast as his little, short legs would carry him, he soon arrived at his own particular preserve. Here there was no likelihood of meeting a neighbor as none would be silly enough to trespass on Digger's ground.

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Digger Mole

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PORTUGAL'S STRONG
HAND IN STRIKES

Government Is Showing That Firmness Is Essential to Deal With Syndicalist and Bolshevik Elements in the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The situation in Portugal is no better than it was; one would need to say it was worse if it were not for the fact that after all the government is holding its own against an intensely difficult situation, and that the strikers fail for the present to make any headway and are evidently without moral force for much further progress. The result is that in spite of their declaration of a general railway strike, some sort of service is being run on most of the lines, but it is, of course, much reduced, and the public inconvenience is very great. On the Minho and Douro lines in the north many of the strikers have begun to present themselves for work again, and a few trains are running on the south and southeastern systems.

The strike effects have been most intense on the system of the Portuguese company where, since the end of the first week in October, the traffic has been completely stopped and it has been impossible to run any trains. Here and there the strikers have resorted to acts of sabotage, and the government has taken special measures to prevent them in the future, disposing military guards at large numbers of the stations. Nineteen of the railway employees on the south and southeastern systems have been imprisoned. The Minister of the Interior came by information as the result of which he ordered the authorities to proceed to the arrest of suspicious elements of the men's federation. Machado dos Santos, being one of them. Many of the officials of the federation were accordingly detained. At the same time an order for the arrest of the strike committee has been issued. The manager and assistant manager of the Portuguese company are also among those who have been arrested. The headquarters of the railwaymen's federation have been closed.

Ministry Feeling Its Way

All this makes it appear that at last the government is making some show of acting with a strong hand and displaying that firmness which is the only possible way of dealing with such troubles as those of the present. Only a very little firmness is needed to deal with the Syndicalist and Bolshevik elements which are mainly responsible for existing difficulties, the men not being well organized or led and lacking a proper comprehension of what they are aiming at and how they should go about their business, but the government has been even more timid and helpless, which is why the situation has grown to its present dimensions, which, of course, is not to say that there is any chance of national tranquility being restored without some drastic changes in the system and the men of government.

However, the ministry of late has been feeling its way, and has become quite surprised at the strong things—in the way of arrests and otherwise—that it has found itself able to do without any very terrible consequences ensuing. So, consequently, it is trying a little more all the time. It is now announced that the government has known all along that various agitators had promoted the strike with a political object, and had made its arrangements accordingly, with a view to upsetting their plans. Evidently the government has reason to believe that more serious trouble is ahead, for military motorists and administration of officers up to the 1917 class have received orders for immediate mobilization and automobiles are not now allowed to leave Lisbon without a permit. It is announced that the government is prepared to suspend the constitutional guarantees if circumstances should make it advisable to take this course.

Strike Rumors Circulating

The rumor is continually in circulation that the postal and telegraphic staffs have been preparing another strike, and certainly very little dependence can be placed on them now. For this reason and others, people in foreign countries having or desiring communication with Portugal must not be surprised if they experience many unexplained delays. The postal and telegraphic services are very susceptible to the least trouble. Difficulties at the telephone exchanges have been feared, recollections being maintained of the events of the beginning of the year when the revolutionary

elements broke into the exchanges and took away with them some of the essential apparatus. The Republican Guard has been delegated to the protection of the exchanges at the present time.

There is not generally much disturbance, although here has been a bomb explosion at Oporto, which did only small damage, a few arrests being made. It is stated that 71 railwaymen have just offered themselves for work at Oporto. From Braga comes a message that the people there are organizing a demonstration of sympathy with the government and of protest against the railway strike. This should cheer the government up, for it has received no public testimonial of any kind for ages. Now that the general condition of things is so critical and means of transportation are so comparatively limited, the profiteer it at his old games again to the fullest extent. This has caused numerous demonstrations in various parts. The supply commission of Oporto has issued a manifesto appealing to dealers in foodstuffs, combustibles and clothes not to raise their prices to a higher level than they were before the railway strike. It is to be feared that such appeals generally fall on deaf ears.

Worst Has Not Happened

All this is placing the situation at its best. It must not be understood, however, that the situation of Portugal is anything but extremely serious, or that it has to any appreciable extent been improved in the most recent times. The best that can be said is that it has not become much worse and that the worst has not happened, as many have been fearing it to do. The best and most responsible newspapers remain pessimistic. The "Seculo," in a review of the situation says that it is necessary to tell the truth, that to hide it is to be stupid or even traitorous and cowardly. The times are desperately serious, it says, and that is why the whole truth must be told.

The strikers were coming to the conclusion that all classes of the nation were being stirred up against them, and this of itself was making the situation dangerous. The immediate result of the strikes was scarcity in all products which were most necessary for the sustenance of the people. The strikes had made many precautions necessary, and the police were exercising great vigilance upon various societies and well-known agitators in view of the rumors that new strikes have been arranged, and large numbers of inflammatory manifestos have been seized.

The "Batalha" says that the strike is revolutionary and directed against plunder by the bourgeoisie.

SWITZERLAND HAS
REDUCED ITS DEFICIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland—The Swiss Federal Council at Berne has concluded the consideration of the federal budget, with which it had been occupied for several days. By careful paring down it has succeeded in reducing the deficit, which had been estimated at 178,000,000 francs, to about 170,000,000.

The anticipated deficit on the postal services is 38,000,000 francs, but it is expected that this item will in the future be less formidable. The financial situation of the confederation is by no means desperate and, if the people will consent to the necessary sacrifices, it is expected that a balance will be arrived at in a few years. In the present budget the amount allocated for military purposes is 80,000,000 francs, which, it was pointed out, though apparently enormous, is in reality a reduction, for with twice the expenditure of former times the army cannot be maintained at its former strength but has to submit to reduction, the cost of the troops having trebled or even quadrupled. A mounted soldier, for instance, now costs the State 27 francs per day while on service, whereas before the war cost 8 francs.

BRITISH ATTITUDE
IN GUILD SOCIALISM

Though People Have Not Taken Very Kindly to the Idea, a Fair Measure of Success Has Already Been Achieved

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The world has not taken very kindly to the guild socialism idea, and doubtless the smart young intellectuals of the "New Age"—who asserted a year ago, when the Building Guild Committees were first mooted, that the want of capital was not a fatal objection to the scheme, inasmuch as the workers "had all the labor"—have been constrained to modify their theories.

If it can be said of an idea that it took root anywhere, that honor belongs to Manchester, where a group of men representative of all the varied industrial activities that go to the making of a house or public building, met together and discussed ways and means of getting rid of the building capitalist, forwarding the result of their deliberations to the Manchester City Council in the shape of a tentative offer to build the houses required more cheaply and more quickly than any private builder could ever dream of doing. There were, certainly, very attractive propositions embodied in the scheme, and had the money been forthcoming in any considerable amounts, doubtless the originators, together with the men which they would have gathered around them, would have been as good as their word.

Removing the Capitalist

As stated, the first proposal was to get rid of the capitalist, who, it was argued, frequently knew not the first thing about building. Secondly, it was proposed to run the business on a thoroughly democratic basis, the appointment of the officials and supervisors, from the general manager downwards, to be in the hands of the workpeople, in consequence of which, trouble arising out of disciplinary difficulties, it was confidently anticipated, would be reduced to a minimum.

Commenting on the scheme when first the details became known, the writer asked to be pardoned if he failed to rise to the same heights of enthusiasm in the experiment in guild socialism as those reached by the promoters. Still, the dreamers have in their place in the scheme of things. In the present instance a fair measure of success has been achieved, when the opposition to the scheme is taken into account. But in proportion to the work done, more especially to the amount of work that requires and ought to be done, in the way of building, it is infinitesimal.

Promises Fulfilled

Not that the promoters, the dreamers, have failed of their purpose. To the extent that they have been permitted to build, their promises have been fulfilled; they have builded well and good, and free from industrial difficulties. But the absence of internal or domestic troubles has been more than compensated by the difficulties of finance. The trade unions themselves could not help, because their rules strictly forbid the use of the funds for commercial purposes, even when the enterprise is to be conducted entirely by and on behalf of their own members.

Even the Building Guild Committee is not directly connected with the trade unions; the most that can be said in this connection is that the members of the committee are prominent trade unionists with a mingling of trade union officials possessing commercial experience and ability, and an earnest desire to break through the gloom and apathy that had overtaken the building industry. Really, their difficulty was, and is, to discover a

charitably disposed financier prepared to advance a loan "until the ship came home." That the promised vessels duly arrived at their moorings is evidenced by the fact that the Leeds City Council recently accepted a tender of the Manchester Guild Committee, which makes the twelfth contract undertaken by the latter body. Confidence has obviously been established, for perhaps of all the large industrial centers Leeds has the smallest representation of Labor members on its local administrative bodies.

It has long been an axiom in politics, that "what Lancashire thinks today, England will think tomorrow." Which possibly explains why London, following Manchester, has also a building guild. Having regard to the fact that whatever contracts have been given to the Manchester committee were due mainly to the pressure and influence of the Labor members on the municipal authorities, the London Guild Committee might look forward to a comparatively peaceful time, free from the anxiety that fell upon the pioneers.

Dominated by Labor

Quite a respectable number of London's municipal authorities are dominated by Labor, who have majorities over all other parties, and these are almost sure to place their building schemes in the care of the guild committee or, alternatively, to carry through the work by "direct labor," that is, through their own clerk of works, engineers, and so forth, entirely eliminating the building contractor. Walthamstow and Greenwich have already negotiated contracts with the London Guild of Builders, Ltd.—to give it the correct title—and doubtless other municipalities will follow when the difficulties of obtaining money have been overcome.

Although the establishing of the guild committees was hailed with joy by the guildsmen, who imagined they saw in them the materialization of their theories as to how Labor should come into its own, it is a matter of speculation whether the theory of joint control of industry, which lies at the root of guild socialism and underlies the program of the advance guard in the trade unions, will be ultimately pursued in this direction. The guild socialism of the intellectuals who are to be found flying round the outskirts of the Labor movement is a proposal for the co-management of industry by the state and the trade unions. "Ownership and control in the last resort are to rest with the community, but the unions are to be definitely recognized by the state as the normal controllers of industry." The proposal is somewhat nebulous and takes a deal of explaining, but, if the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor reads it rightly, it suggests thrusting upon the trade unions a greater responsibility than they at present would be prepared to undertake.

LIMITING RIGHTS OF
POLAND IN DANZIG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—One of the most vital questions for Poland's future is undoubtedly that of its relation to Danzig. It is of paramount importance for the commercial and economic life of the country that it should possess a seaport, enabling the free transit of goods to and from the country.

In the former days of Poland's existence as an independent state, Danzig, though a free town, voluntarily placed itself under the protection of Poland to the mutual advantage of both. Danzig was a flourishing seaport while the Polish commonwealth enjoyed the advantage of free access to the sea. According to the Treaty of Versailles the old union was to be renewed. Danzig was declared a free town, under the sovereignty of Poland. All matters of the exterior were to be settled in understanding with the Polish state, while in matters of the interior, Danzig was to enjoy home rule.

At the recent conference of the Council of Ambassadors, however, the rights admitted to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles have been greatly curtailed. Danzig was to be Poland's sea gate and the constitution it received was to be specially suited to this aim and to guarantee to the Polish state all the rights resulting from this fundamental task. Meanwhile the Council of Ambassadors accepts and endeavors to press upon Poland the project of a constitution which assigns a sort of sovereignty to Danzig and in a very considerable degree limits the rights of Poland. In view of this the Polish Government has given instructions to its delegates not to sign the convention.

It is generally considered here that England is the principal agent acting in this matter, to the disadvantage of Poland. It is believed that she desires to make use of Danzig as a means of improving her relations with Germany, to whom it is affirmed she already does no little service by supporting Danzig in a state of separatism which makes it difficult to bring into existence its organic union with Poland. This, at least, is the interpretation given here of England's hostile attitude to Poland in this matter. It is announced that in consequence

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of the protest of the Polish delegates, the Council of Ambassadors has decided to adjourn its decision in order to reconsider the objections made by the Polish delegates.

DAMASCUS TO FORM MILITIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Because of the upkeep of the French troops in Syria, the Damascus Government has resolved to organize a new corps of militia composed of men from 20 to 40 years of age. This is not instituting compulsory military service, the government insists. Those who enlist will have complete liberty to attend to their personal occupations. Twice a month they will be called up for drill and once a quarter for inspection. A reasonable remuneration will be paid to each at the end of every month. They will, however, be obliged to engage in the pursuit of marauders, should the necessity arise, in which case the pay will be half a gold Syrian pound per day.

ARMY WOULD RETAIN
EMERGENCY OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Tenders of appointment as officers in the regular army have been extended to 5589 emergency officers, the War Department announces, as a result of examinations held recently in conformity with the Army Reorganization Act. Under this act, many vacancies were created and Congress stipulated that these should be filled largely from officers who served during the war. Of the appointments tendered about 300 have been declined to date.

MRS. McSWINEY IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. Muriel McSwiney, widow of Terence McSwiney, arrived here on the steamship Celtic of the White Star Line on Saturday.



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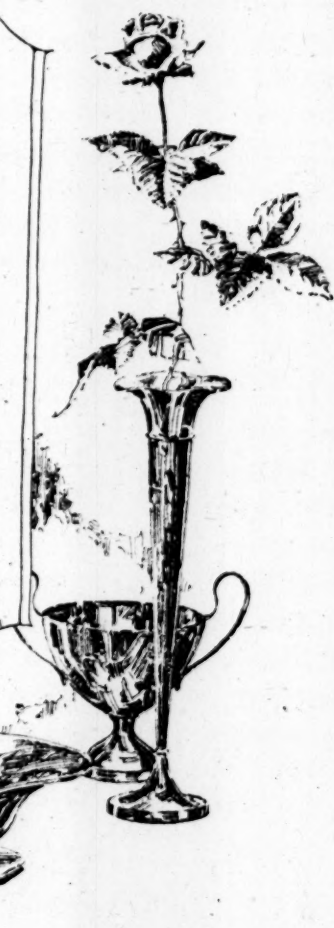
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON PRICE CUTS
UPSET LANCASTHIRE

Cancellation of Orders Is Another Factor Contributing to the Disturbance in Manufacturing Circles in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—As pointed out recently in these columns the falling prices in cotton fabrics has caused a deal of disturbance in Lancashire which, with its tremendous manufacturing resources, has to sell nearly 80 per cent of its cloth to foreign buyers to keep its machinery going.

The difference between the United States of America and Great Britain may be seen by the fact that whilst the former country produces about 1,900,000,000 pounds of cotton piece goods a year she exports only 99,000,000 pounds. On the other hand, Great Britain turns out from her looms 1,400,000,000 pounds and exports 1,120,000,000. Hence, the flatter that was caused in Lancashire, where the cotton industry of Great Britain is mainly centered, when the world buyers held off to force down prices, and a partial collapse of values set in. At present, there is a belief that the downward tendency has been checked, and as the demand is rising there may be an inclination for prices to ascend again. The time for the great, and what may be called the permanent, deflation of extraordinary prices, has not yet arrived.

What, however, is worth noting is the trouble that has arisen between Manchester cloth merchants, Lancashire manufacturers and American firms. When a depression in the trade had set in, Lancashire, instead of getting new orders, was being asked by buyers in China, India, Japan, and other places, to cancel old contracts or consent to a lowering of the agreed prices. The dangerous suggestion, however, was not accepted.

American Merchants Canvass

Merchants here are now being faced with this difficulty from houses in America. There has been considerable talk on the Manchester Royal Exchange about the attitude of American firms in respect to cloth contracts. Last winter and spring extensive orders were sent to Lancashire for cloth, which was rather unusual seeing that Great Britain does not export any very large quantities to America; American travelers even came to Manchester to make contracts for big supplies. The fabrics sought were of various classes, but included poplins, voiles, and the more expensive fancies and specialties. At that time these were, of course, at the very top prices, which had then reached the highest of the stupendous quotations since the outbreak and ending of the European war. In fact, the prices were very heavy indeed, but American buyers were apparently anxious to sign contracts just the same; they were, it is said, willing to pay anything if they could only get the goods; they actually begged for the cloth, some even going to the mills to secure supplies independent of the mills' representative on the Manchester market.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the goods thus purchased, but it involved many hundred thousands of pounds sterling. The business was done on this side with confidence, regarding it as thoroughly sound. But since the recent decline in prices there has been difficulty in obtaining acceptance of the cloth or payment for it. The changed circumstance has been seriously discussed, and merchants and manufacturers encompassed by the transactions have been advised not to yield to the requests to lower the contract prices; to do so would be regarded as unsound business.

Many Hold to Agreement

It should be stated that many buyers have stood faithfully to their agreements, but in other instances delivery has been fully refused, or promise of acceptance has been given only on condition that a reduction in price could be guaranteed. Of course, prices of cotton goods have fallen in America elsewhere, and an instance is presented in Manchester in which an American firm had actually purchased a large quantity of superior fabrics and had paid for them. Now the Manchester house has been approached by the American firm to repay the difference in price between that at which the goods were bought and at which they can be now sold. The Manchester house has been "advised" not to cancel the contract. Cotton trade business could not be maintained safely on practices of this kind. The question asked here is, "Suppose prices in the meantime had depreciated, would the American dealers have paid the difference to Lancashire manufacturers?" It is hardly likely.

The condition has placed some of the Manchester exporters in a peculiar position; many of them still hold the goods, which now possess a much lower value than at the time they were manufactured to supply the contracts. Yarn prices have considerably depreciated, and contracts made today for cloth could be effected at much lower rates. Hence these stocks have sunk in market value, and they must be either sold on the lower quotations or an effort must be made to force completion of the American higher priced contracts. It would be difficult to do this in view of the laws of America being different from ours, and in any case insistence on the contracts being honored would involve the sellers in costly litigation. There the matter rests at the moment. The whole business has

caused a great deal of annoyance in Manchester cotton circles, but there is no definite understanding of what is likely to be done immediately.

Cotton Mills Curtail

MANCHESTER, England.—Short time in the section of the spinning trade using American cotton begins this week, in accordance with a ballot taken by the operatives. More than 120,000 workers are affected by the new schedule, which provides that the mills shall run 24 hours a week instead of 48 hours. Spinners of Egyptian cotton already are on reduced time. The action of the industry is due to a poor demand for yarn and cotton goods in all quarters.

WEEK OF GAIN ON
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—A strong closing marked the session in the stock exchange on Saturday and ended a week of steadily appreciating quotations on many stocks. The industrial stocks figured in a good recovery and specialties like American Woolen, International Paper and Crucible Steel moved up under the stimulation of the most confident buying evinced in weeks. The railroad stocks were generally reactionary with Southern Pacific as the storm center. In the short session on Saturday the trading was again quite active and broad in oils, steels and equipments. There was some profit realizing at the close which caused some irregular recessions.

Cotton futures firm with December at 15.80, January 15.90, May 16.12, July 16.13. Spot quiet and middling at 16.30. Copper shares generally declined for the week.

Following are some sales of the more prominent stocks for the week ending December 3, with the highest, lowest and last quotations.

Sales—	High	Low	Last
13,100 Allied Chem.	53 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/4
13,200 Am Can	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
24,800 Am Int Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
15,200 Am Smelt	46 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
13,100 Am St Pdy	33 1/4	29	33 1/4
8,500 Am Sug	94 1/4	91 1/4	94
5,200 Am Tel & Tel	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
40,500 Am Woolen	74 1/4	69 1/4	74 1/4
35,300 Anaconda	40 1/4	38	38 1/4
39,800 Atl Gulf	112 1/4	101 1/4	111
96,100 Baldwin Loco	98 1/4	93 1/4	95
22,400 Bait & Oils	38 1/4	35 1/4	38
64,100 Bath St B	54 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4
16,200 Cent Leather	40 1/4	37 1/4	39 1/4
14,100 Chandler	50	75 1/4	78
14,400 Ches & Ohio	66 1/4	61 1/4	62 1/4
38,400 C. M. & St Paul	34 1/4	28 1/4	31 1/4
5,700 Gen Elec	129	125 1/4	128 1/4
316,800 Chile	12 1/4	7 1/4	9
20,600 China	20	17 1/4	18 1/4
73,000 Crucible	95 1/4	86 1/4	93 1/4
4,600 Cuba Cane	25 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
21,500 Gen I & S Steel	68 1/4	65 1/4	67 1/4
52,800 Gen Motor	16 1/4	15 1/4	16
12,200 Gt N pfd	81 1/4	77 1/4	79 1/4
12,900 Inspiration	34 1/4	32	32 1/4
3,600 Int Harv	96	94	96
6,400 Int Mar Mfrs	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
13,000 do pfd	54 1/4	51 1/4	53 1/4
14,300 Int Paper	52	45 1/4	48 1/4
38,200 Kennecott	19 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
12,000 Mex Pet	17 1/4	15 1/4	17 1/4
24,400 Midvale	31	31 1/4	31 1/4
32,100 N Y Cent	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
96,400 New Haven	22 1/4	19	20 1/4
29,800 No Pacific	87 1/4	82 1/4	84 1/4
88,600 Pan Am	84 1/4	75 1/4	84 1/4
10,200 Pan Am B	74	70 1/4	72 1/4
17,300 Pure Oil	25 1/4	22 1/4	24 1/4
12,300 Reading	91 1/4	84 1/4	90 1/4
17,900 Republic	75	68 1/4	71 1/4
21,500 Rep I & Steel	68 1/4	65 1/4	67 1/4
29,900 Royal Dutch	72 1/4	67 1/4	69 1/4
9,200 Sears Roe	106	102 1/4	104
3,500 Shell Trans	45 1/4	42	44 1/4
429,400 South Pac	113 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4
645 S. S. of N. J.	650	616 1/4	625
20,200 Union Oil	23	20 1/4	22 1/4
21,400 Union Pacific	122 1/4	116 1/4	119 1/4
5,000 United Fruit	203	192	199
29,900 U. S. Rubber	70	64 1/4	68 1/4
235,100 U. S. Steel	83 1/4	79 1/4	82 1/4
15,500 Utah Copper	57	50 1/4	51 1/4
33,200 Vanadium	44 1/4	39 1/4	41
41,400 Willamette	8	6 1/4	7 1/4

*Ex-dividend.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Chestnut Oil Company, at their meeting in Sistersville, West Virginia, Thursday, declared a 250 per cent cash dividend.

The American Steel Foundries has declared a stock dividend of \$4 a share at par, equal to 12 per cent on its common stock and payable December 31 to stock of record December 15, and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on common stock, payable January 15 to stock of record December 30, and of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable December 31 to stock of record December 15.

The Pure Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on 8 per cent preferred stock, 1 1/2 per cent on 6 per cent preferred stock, and 1 1/2 per cent on 5 per cent preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 15.

CANADIAN EXPORTS
TO SOUTH AFRICA

Trade, Especially in Flour, Has Greatly Increased, But Ban Is Placed on Certain Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Canada's trade with South Africa has increased in a very gratifying manner during the last year, especially in exports of flour, which, during the six months ending September, totaled \$3,365,665, as compared with \$5225 for the same period last year. For this reason the announcement that the Government of the Union of South Africa has prohibited the importation of wheat, flour and meal until further notice, has been received with much regret.

The total exports for the six months ending September last were \$3,163,318, as compared with \$3,481,585 for the same period in 1919. In September alone the exports were \$234,291, as compared with \$359,311 for September, 1919. The imports from the Union are not large, those for the year ending March, 1920, being valued at only \$695,553.

The exports of paper of all kinds to the Union are considerable. During the six months ending September, 1920, the shipments were as follows: News print \$395,582, paper boards \$124,700, and kraft wrapping paper \$138,751. The value of the lumber exports during this period was approximately \$500,000. During the same months the exports of passenger automobiles were \$529,000, and of pneumatic tires \$288,205. There is also a strong demand for agricultural machinery, this class of exports having totaled \$330,000 during the period under consideration.

CEMENT INDUSTRY
GROWS IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

HOBART, Tasmania.—Within the next few months Tasmania will be manufacturing cement for her own requirements, and also for export to the mainland states of Australia. The National Portland Cement Company, Limited, is being formed with a capital of £600,000, and the whole of the first issue of stock, amounting to £250,000 has been underwritten.

The place of operations is on Maria Island on the east coast of Tasmania, and the initial capacity of the plant will be 30,000 tons of cement per annum. The annual consumption of Australia is put down at 400,000 tons, and the present production at 250,000 tons. Supplementary supplies are now being drawn from Java and Japan. The profit on an output of 30,000 tons at Maria Island is estimated at £52,500. The supply of suitable material for the making of cement on Maria Island is estimated at 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons, and natural cement rock is calculated to supply 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of easily accessible raw material.

FEDERAL RESERVE OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Friday shows:

Total gold reserves	\$450,996,147
Total reserves	\$585,857,142
Secured by government war obligations, for members	441,622,760
All other, for members	529,177,799
Bills bought in open market	\$9,924,050
Total bills on hand	1,054,019,589
Total earning assets	1,117,192,235
Uncalled items and other deductions from gross deposits	152,451,980
Due to members, reserve account	696,392,648
Total gross deposits	\$28,118,177
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation	\$73,259,630

Ratio of total reserves to deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined 37.8 per cent.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices Saturday opened 1 1/4 cents lower than Friday's close, with December \$1.69 1/2 to \$1.69 and March at \$1.65 to \$1.63 1/4. The market recovered before the close and December closed at \$1.70 1/2, and March at \$1.66 1/2. Closing corn quotations were: December 72 1/2 and May 76 1/2.

A large cotton manufacturer in the south says orders are being received and full resumption of mill early next year is indicated.

Six of the largest lumber mills at Tacoma, Washington, have announced reductions in wages of 40 to 50 cents a day.

NEED OF AMERICAN
MERCHANT MARINE

Kermit Roosevelt Now Identified With Steamship Interests, Outlines What He Thinks Is Necessary to Aid Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—What the American merchant marine most needs, according to Kermit Roosevelt, who is now identified with steamship interests, is a federal shipping board composed of men who know shipping and its requirements and who, believing that government ownership of shipping is resulting in heavy loss and in the end will be disastrous to United States merchant marine hopes, will employ the Jones Bill to assure to private capital security of and a reasonable return upon its investment in American tonnage. Mr. Roosevelt believes that only thus can a healthy and lasting development of United States maritime affairs be made possible.

Discussing the shipping situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Roosevelt said an intelligent and broad-minded handling of the international phases of the situation would leave no room for bitterness between great nations.

"It has often been said that the Jones Bill provisions were aimed particularly at Great Britain," said Mr. Roosevelt, "yet it is from British sources that we hear the least criticism of this piece of legislation; in fact, officials of the Shipping Board lately returning from England made the statement that now the real purposes of the bill are being made known and understood, there is a singular absence of hostility from the British shipowner."

Division of Shipping

"What broad-minded man, be he of British, French or other nationality, will consider that we take an unreasonable position when we suggest that the United States, with her extensive coastlines and a population of 110,000,000 people, carrying on an export and import trade reaching into the billions, should consider it her bounden duty to carry a portion of her ocean-going trade, and after all a portion is all she has at any time expected to carry."

"The other maritime nations must not forget the objection they gave us in 1914, when most steamers of other flags having been withdrawn from our coasts, our manufacturers had no channels through which their goods might move, and their activities were, therefore, brought to almost a complete standstill. With these things only in mind, and making no mention of the imperative necessity of commercial shipping to act as a naval auxiliary in time of war, it will be admitted by all that at least a considerable portion of our present tonnage possessions must be our continued portion. If, therefore, our attitude is dictated only by apparent and reasonable needs, why approach other powers either belligerently on the one hand, or apprehensively of retaliation on the other?"

Biggest Shipping Man Wanted

Making clear that maritime operation is a highly specialized business, Mr. Roosevelt urges that the Shipping Board be made up of commissioners who have the ability to visualize the situation and the knowledge and courage necessary to liquidate the past and plan effectively for the future. Such a board should have for its chairman the "biggest shipping man in the country" and its members might properly be made up of a representative of shipping from each of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, an international banker, a man identified with manufacturing elements, and one representative of the agricultural industries. Mr. Roosevelt thinks the policy of this board should, from the start, be destructive of all policies for government-owned tonnage, and constructive of plans for a privately owned marine.

"Much has been said about the liquidation of the property now owned by the Shipping Board," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "and particularly is there

much variance of opinion as to the sale price to American citizens of American tonnage now afloat. Decisions on these and other important questions do not form the preliminary step to be taken by the new Shipping Board. Study first the Jones Bill, and let the shipping interests know just how much assistance they will be given under its helpful clauses, for it is the enforcement or non-enforcement of the Jones Bill provisions that spell success or failure to our maritime activities."

"It is well known that the Jones Bill provides, among others, three directly helpful features as follows: preferential railroad rates, preferential customs duties, exemption, under conditions, of certain taxes."

Heavy Cost Handicap

"Of course, the American ship is under handicapping operating costs as compared with a vessel of another flag, but the board's duty will be to decide just what provisions of the Jones Bill will permit of this handicap being met. Certainly it is not the public's intention that shipping be coddled or assisted beyond the measure of its usefulness, and steamship men will not ask for anything beyond proper conditions which will protect capital invested and permit, with efficient operation, a reasonable return thereon."

"The application of the Jones Bill provisions, therefore, is the difficult task of the new board, but once accomplished, the questions of sales and sale prices are automatically solved, as is also the fixing of the size of the American Merchant Marine of the future. For example, if it develops that American shipping is permitted to make 5 per cent on capital invested, it would be a simple matter to fix the value to an investor of the boats now afloat, as it also would be to fix the price to be afforded for new tonnage, and these prices would very surely be less than could be paid if 10 per cent was securable from a marine investment. The fundamental principle to be borne in mind is that the commercial value of these steamers is fixed in exact ratio to their earning capacity."

"Under present conditions, with low freight rates and high cost of operation, the possession of an American ocean-going steamer is a liability, and unless assistance to American ship-owning interests is promptly given, there will be many financial reverses among companies now engaged in the business."

AUSTRIA'S DEFICIT

VIENNA, Austria.—The Minister of Finance has announced the deficit of Austria to be 25,000,000,000 crowns, which is double the amount estimated.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Depression in the Baltimore garment trade has affected 11,000 workers, and many have left the unions to seek other jobs.

Newfoundland's flour supply was 40,000 barrels short of normal November 30, through falling imports on account of a lower market and general business depression.

The president of the National Live-stock Exchange says wholesale meat prices are approximately those of 1914, and decreased meat consumption may be traced to the non-follow-up policy of retailers.

A cable from Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, says the Berlin Government has announced the imposition of a special tax on the dividends of stock companies.

The Armour Leather Company has secured control of the stock of Alexander Brothers of Philadelphia, one of the largest belting manufacturing concerns in the country.

The National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, has acquired the former Hamburg-American liner Cleveland, which has been renamed King Alexander. She will sail from Piræus for New York on her first trip December 13.

Julius Kayser & Co. for the year ended August 31, 1920, reports net profit after federal taxes of \$1,007,354, equal after the preferred dividend to \$132.22 a share on \$6,611,500, outstanding common, compared with \$1,455,532, or \$19.94 on \$6,595,000 common in the previous year.

Georgia cotton growers have asked the Governor to call an extra session of the state Legislature to enact a state law or moratorium to run for 12 months.

A cable from Paris says subscriptions to the new French loan are estimated to have exceeded 30,000,000,000 francs.

Robert Reis & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable January 1 to holders of record December 5. Above are stock dividends.

To alleviate the financial situation, the Government of Salvador has placed a prohibition on importation of the following articles after January 1: passenger automobiles, bicycles, motor cycles, shoes, wooden and wicker furniture, trimmed hats and silk manufactures.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat'd'y	Frid'y	Parity
Sterling	\$3.46 1/2	\$3.47	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0600	.0602	.1330
France (Belgian)	.0637	.0636	.1330
Lire	.0259	.0259	.1330
Gulden	.3045	.3045	.4020
German mark	.0140	.0142	.2380
Canadian dollar	\$.756	\$.75	—

FRENCH OPTIMISTIC
ABOUT NEW LOAN

Although Too Early to Give Final Figures, Officials Are Pleased With Progress so Far

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France.—Although it is too early to give final figures of the amount raised by the new loan at 6 per cent, official statements of extremely optimistic character are already being made. From 25,000,000,000 to 30,000,000,000 francs are said to be raised. To arrive at anything like a correct appreciation of what this means, however, it should be added that the actual new money subscribed is not believed to amount to more than 9,000,000,000 francs. Taken as a whole, the loan is chiefly useful in that it gathers up certain portions of the floating debt. Old holdings have been converted into new rente, thanks to this rate of interest offered, namely, 6 per cent. In reality former loans paid interests of 5 1/2 per cent, whether they were nominally known as 4 or 5 per cent, and therefore there was an inducement to invest shares in the present loan. What is certain in spite of ministerial assurances is that some other method must be adopted, for this much advertised loan hardly changes the financial situation. Ninety-one billion francs only represents a fourth or fifth part of the year's expenditure. What is graver is the hint now thrown out that out of this amount the Minister may not, as he promised, be able to reimburse Banque de France to the extent of 3,000,000,000 francs, and so reduce the fiduciary issue. These figures should, however, be taken only as an estimate, because no serious calculations have yet been made.

LOSS IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The loss of time in Canada through industrial disputes was greater during October than September, but much less than in October last year, according to a Labor Department return just issued. Last month 66,556 working days were lost, in September 25,890 days, and in October of 1919 the loss was 131,187 days.

LITTLE MONTANA WOOL SOLD

BUTTE, Montana.—Less than 5 per cent of the Montana wool crop has been sold this season, according to advices from an authoritative source, and a serious situation has developed for the flockmasters of this state. This season's wool clip is estimated at 15,800,000 pounds as compared with 17,450,000 pounds in 1919.

The Business Outlook

THERE are important considerations which should be borne in mind in the existing business situation by all who seek to analyze it accurately.

The liquidation of commodities, securities, and labor was as inevitable as it is wholesome. It has proceeded, in fact, in the manner anticipated by those who seek to study these problems apart from immediate self-interest.

And in order to facilitate the reaching of a new stable basis for business, we need only avail ourselves of the fundamental, constructive elements in the situation.

This country has harvested this year one of the largest crops in its history. The transportation congestion has been relieved, and the railroads are on a better financial and operating basis. The accumulated surplus of five years of prosperity is stored in many ways for our continued use. The markets of the world demand our products, and a great merchant marine is prepared to transport them. This country has not been over-built or over-extended in any of its funda-

mental and essential activities, and faces no prospect of contraction that might occasion sustained business depression.

We are in a sounder financial and industrial condition than any important nation in the world.

These are the simple facts of our business situation, and to consider the present reaction as anything but a temporary set-back from the destruction, inflation, extravagance and unsound economic conditions caused by the war, is not to reckon with the truth.

We should plan accordingly for the immediate future with vision and courage—vision to see realities and courage to take advantage of our unequalled opportunities.

In the readjustment and up-building of American business, this Company, with its trained organization of five thousand members; its capital, surplus and undivided profits of more than \$60,000,000; its resources of more than \$800,000,000, and its world-wide banking facilities and connections, offers its fullest cooperation.

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A GERMAN'S VIEW OF HIS NATION'S PLIGHT

Conference Delegate Says His Country Cannot Pay Unless Expenses on Rhine Are Limited and Some Ships Are Restored

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Now that the question of reparations is again exciting much attention in France the declaration of Mr. Urbig, one of the German delegates to the Brussels conference, are attracting considerable interest. He is the director of the Diskonto Gesellschaft, and he was speaking for a French emissary who asked for a frank statement. This statement has been published at Paris, and has a considerable importance as demonstrating the spirit in which Germany is approaching the question which for France is the supreme question.

"The situation of Germany," he said, "is very simple. If a man who is financially ruined cannot succeed in finding fresh money to put in his pocket he cannot pay his debts. The remark is trivial, but it is an accurate indication of the present state of Germany. Germany cannot pay, or at least she can only pay a small amount, unless France decides to accept three preliminary conditions which, in the opinion of all German business men, must form the indispensable basis of all future negotiations.

Allies' Princely Salaries

"The first of these conditions is the limitation of expenses of occupation in Rhineland. There must be a reduction of the princely salaries of inter-allied commissions. Germany has to pay them and they make a substantial difference to the German budget. These sumptuous expenses should be spared to an impoverished country. Think for a moment that a simple soldier belonging to an allied mission is better paid than an undersecretary of State in Germany. The cost of occupation is 7,000,000,000 of gold marks, almost double the indemnity that France paid to Germany after the war of 1870.

"Further, Germany has been informed that there will be an extraordinary expenditure of 10,000,000,000 gold marks for the purchase of ground and the construction of barracks and so forth on the left bank of the Rhine. The entente has not yet informed us of the number of effective in the troops of occupation, but if the figure of 130,000 men which was given at a recent congress is exact, the entente will be keeping in Rhineland 30 per cent more soldiers than Germany possesses in the whole extent of her territory!

England's Monopoly

"The second condition is that there shall be a restitution of a notable part of our merchant fleet. According to information from a good source, almost the whole of this tonnage of 2,000,000 is lying idle in British ports. England, since the victory of the entente, has a sort of monopoly of navigation. She is interested in preventing the lowering of freightage charges and to maintain the price of coal on the world's market. It should be noted that the profits that England draws from this situation come in great part from the financial resources of other allied countries.

"The third condition is the partial restitution of German credits in foreign countries that the entente powers liquidated during the war. There are not only credits but also bank deposits, buildings, patents, and so forth. It is impossible to fix even approximately the total figure. It is, however, possible to give an idea of the importance of the sum thus taken from Germany, when I say that Germany possessed \$300,000,000 in the United States and £10,000,000 in Great Britain.

The Minimum Demands

"Now these three preliminary conditions represent the minimum of German demands before she will consent in future to discuss the reparations problem. Only when these three points have been settled can the delegates of the various countries begin negotiations of a larger kind with any hope of success. Germany has resolved not to take the initiative in making pecuniary offers. It is for France to fix the figure of the German debt. That is an urgent task. Until that sum is established we cannot obtain foreign credits and without credits Germany finds herself in a position in which it is impossible to buckle her budget, to make her monetary situation sound, to construct a proper taxation system, to consolidate her floating debt, and to make good the deficits of her postal service and of her railroad service. She cannot proceed to carry out internal reforms without the aid of other states.

"It is objected that certain German companies distribute enormous dividends, but it is obvious that all disorganization of production must be accompanied or followed by the creation of virtual monopolies and the monopolist can charge arbitrary prices. Prosperity of this kind is an illusion. A number of profiteers become rich at the expense of the nation. It cannot be denied that Germany is ruined and cannot possibly pay the French demand of 100,000,000,000 gold marks."

Mr. Urbig declared that Germany would refuse to execute the Treaty of Versailles. Would not France in that event, he was asked, be obliged to take measures of coercion, such as the occupation of the valley of the Ruhr? "Such measures," said Mr. Urbig

"will not be executed. England and America regard the matter from the economic angle and cannot fail to oppose all measures which will destroy the confidence of Anglo-Saxon finance in the stability of international relations and which will take from Europe the last possibility of obtaining external credits. France has become the heir of our military strength, but it is a redoubtable heritage which will draw upon her in the future as many enemies as Germany had before the war. That is the fatal consequence of reliance on force. The whole world will rise against a military march which would again put in question universal peace."

POSTAL CONGRESS IS JOGGING ALONG

Delegates at Madrid Get Through Many Important Discussions but Reach Results Slowly

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Speed, as it is agreed, being the essence of the postal system, the delegates to the congress of the International Postal Union held in Madrid were apparently bent on proving the rule according to the time-honored way by being exceptions to it. They had much to do at this congress and the Spanish Government made the completest arrangements for facilitating their doing it. They had also held many sessions and unquestionably got through a considerable number of important discussions, but they were apparently slow at achieving determinations, and it is suggested that they were somewhat distracted by their intense appreciation of Spanish hospitality and the innumerable arrangements made for their entertainment.

However that may be, the congress went on and on, and every day almost there was some new form of entertainment submitted to the delegates. Even when the end of the month during which the congress had been sitting was in sight new privileges were being extended and the Liceo de America came along with an invitation to the delegates that they should make use of all their fine rooms and exercise all the privileges.

Delegates Liked Spain

The delegates liked Spain very much. They went to all the places within easy reach of Madrid, and were so impressed with Toledo and the Escorial that the majority of them insisted on going twice. They have determined on a grand trip down to Cordoba, Seville and Granada which will last several days, and the Alcaldes of Seville excited their enthusiasm by telegraphing to them that enormous preparations were being made in their honor in Seville. The Japanese delegates appeared to be specially impressed with the possibilities of the congress and made the most of their opportunities. There is an impression that far more Japanese will be seen in Spain in the future than have been in the past. Another thing to be noted is the series of special conferences that have been held between the Director-General of Communications in Spain and the delegates of the South American republics. Here, as elsewhere, the good work of Hispano-American approximation was pressed forward in every possible way.

Apportionment of Expenses

In latter days the congress was engaged, through its various committees, in drawing up and making amendments to its report, which, consisting at present of 46 articles, promises to be a formidable, not to say complicated, document. Most attention was given at the various sittings to financial questions of one kind and another. The subject of the apportionment of expenses caused lengthy arguments, and the congress felt itself in some difficulty in regard to the unit standard for the world's postage stamps.

Hitherto the franc has been the standard, but the depreciation of French money has disturbed the system, and the congress has to find a standard that, according to its own statement, shall be "of equal convenience to all administrations." When it has done this, but not before, it can proceed to the even more intricate problem of the raising or otherwise of the rates for transmission of letters and postal packets between the various countries.

Another matter which has caused long and sometimes difficult discussions is the question of the establishment of what is called an international reimbursement service, by which goods may be sent through the post in the way of trade and commerce and the money for payment collected at the other end, the postal authorities being a medium or agency in the transaction.

It is felt that such a service may have the most important results in the promotion of trade, enabling transactions to be completed in the simplest manner by one operation, but not all the delegates view the main proposition in the same way, and Spain herself has eyed it with some doubt. The proposition is that reimbursements shall be limited in value to a thousand francs a packet but any national postal administration may have the power to limit its own such dealings to 500 francs the packet.

There is, however, a feeling among the best business heads of the congress that, with the world in the state it is, there is rather a tendency in these discussions to devote too much talk and argument to ideals that are rather distant instead of dealing more vigorously with immediate and material matters. The postal rates question, for example, is paramount, and should have been considered more thoroughly.

CIVIL SERVICE WHICH HAS MADE INDIA

Indian Civil Service Was Once Recruited From "Best English Intellectual Circles," But Now It Is Said to Be Changing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a previous article the ignorance of the world at large about the problems of India has been pointed out. The same ignorance exists with regard to the system of government.

India is governed by a bureaucracy, by professional administrators, men who have taken up administrative work as a profession, who reach positions of authority after the experience of climbing every rung of the ladder. Bureaucracy, of course, has its very grave drawbacks in the Occident, but most of these lose their sting—in the circumstances in which India is governed. A country consisting of hundreds of different races with conflicting interests, two diametrically opposed religions and hundreds of minor religions also at variance, lends itself to the bureaucracy of an independent and unbiased outside power.

The main policy for India is dictated from England by the government in power to the Viceroy, guided to a great extent by the resolution of the Viceroy's Council, on which Indians themselves form just short of a majority. The whole country is divided up into provinces governed by a governor, which are sub-divided into divisions under commissioners, districts under district magistrates, and sub-divisions of districts under sub-divisional officers. All these officers are members of the Indian Civil Service and undertake the political and minor judicial administration. The major judicial work is undertaken by districts and sessions judges, also members of the civil service, who have chosen the judicial line.

On the Same Footing

Besides the Indian Civil Service there are separate services for various branches of administration, such as the Indian Medical Service, the Public Works Department, the Imperial Police Service, the Forest Department, and so forth. All these services, including the Indian Civil Service, are recruited by public competitive examinations held in England, at which any Indian may appear on exactly the same footing as an Englishman. The only handicap suffered by Indians is that they must sit for the examination in England. To each of these services is attached a subordinate service recruited entirely in India. These services perform the less important work of their superior service. Especially capable members of the subordinate services are entitled to be promoted to the superior service.

Under this system quite a large percentage of Indians serve in the superior services in exactly the same position as the Englishmen. The Indian Civil Service at one time was recruited from the best intellectual circles of England. The civil service examination was the aim of every clever schoolboy and university student. Besides good pay, the service offered enormous scope for individual ability and a free sporting life, and there is no doubt that the large majority of really able students went up for this examination. The result was extraordinary efficiency, and a very fine stamp of Englishman.

Just and Equal Government

This is the service which has made India. Unfortunately the stamp and quality of man recruited is now deteriorating. The high cost of living, political interference from England, and lack of confidence in the home government have made the service distasteful, and the best men find their way elsewhere; however, this is a digression. It is only with the stamp of man who used to be enlisted in the Indian Civil Service that one could hope for just and equal government for an alien by an alien. The motto of every official in India has been to govern India for his own good. This implies that the white man and the Indian are on an exact equality in the eyes of the law.

Graft in the superior services is practically unknown, and it may be said that the administration by them is perfectly clean, without a suspicion of corruption. This is merely a statement, and as such may not carry weight, but no more definite proof of its accuracy can exist than that Indian anarchists, revolutionists and fanatics have published literature all the world over attacking the government of India. They have accused it of most crimes, but never have they accused the British official of being corrupt. Every Indian knows by experience that the white official is perfectly straight and honest in his official dealings, and any statement to the contrary would dub the writer a liar in public opinion.

In order to prevent the slightest doubt arising among Indians, very stringent government rules exist. No official may receive a present of any sort from an Indian, not even fruit or vegetables. No official may sell any of his belongings, such as furniture, polo ponies, motor cars and the like, to an Indian in his own jurisdiction. These rules are framed with the idea of allowing the susceptible Indian mind no opportunity to import wrong.

In the circumstances the present form of government is generally considered the best for India. Every effort is being made to allow the Indian to run his own show, provided the white element is in a sufficient majority to prevent any one religion or race from obtaining legislation to their own

benefit and to the detriment of another. In other words the Indian is allowed to dictate the general policy, but the white man maintains the standard of integrity and sees fair play between conflicting interests.

PEACE WITH IRISH MOVEMENT BEGINS

Formation of Nonpartisan Committee Under Lord H. Cavendish Bentinck Marks Further Step in Efforts to Find Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The present competition in brutality known as "reprisals" in Ireland is causing deep and increasing concern to the more humane and thoughtful section of the British public. The recent formation of an influential non-partisan "Peace with Ireland" committee under the chairmanship of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M. P., marks one more stage in the efforts to find a solution. The new committee exists to collect, verify, and disseminate information as to reprisals and administrative methods generally in Ireland and to awaken public opinion to the facts, to organize relief of sufferers on both sides of the struggle in Ireland; and to promote measures tending to a permanent and peaceful settlement.

Under the last heading, one of the most interesting proposals the committee will have to explore, is the suggestion that Ireland should be "granted" full independence subject to her joining the League of Nations. The unconventional nature of this proposal will tell against its immediate and general acceptance, but in spite of this handicap it is gaining in public favor amongst those who are prepared to face the realities of the present impasse. Stripped of all its excuses and party bluff, the chief factor in the opposition to former proposals for a settlement is the fear that, with a free Ireland at her gates, the naval power of Great Britain may be weakened.

Offers Way Out
Nothing touches the secret motives behind British opinion so surely as that fear. If the League proposal gains favor it will be because it offers a way out, without the danger that Ireland in alliance with a "foreign" power may ultimately seek her revenge in a blow at British naval and military power.

The idea that the League has no real authority to deal with the issue finds little support in Great Britain. The admission that a small nation seeking national independence should have no appeal to an international body framed to deal with just such questions arising between nations would be like making sport of the idea of the League of Nations as it appeals to the average citizen. It may be possible to argue a legal case against the authority of the League in this case, but it would find no body of support from those who have any faith at all in the fundamentals of the League.

An increasing number hold that as Article 1 of the Covenant provides for the admission to the League of any self-governing state, dominion or colony which shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed as to its armaments, the League proposal offers all the safeguards necessary, without any of the difficulties of the other proposals. Whatever safeguards Britain herself might propose would immediately be suspect in the present atmosphere, while the same proposals coming from the League of Nations and under its less interested control, would stand a much greater chance of acceptance.

A Test of Public Faith

Frequently, those who speak against the authority of the League in such questions, are unaware that the international armaments commission of the League is at present engaged in an inquiry into the armaments necessary for other small nations seeking admission, and that already the case of Ireland could be dealt with by existing machinery. The growing interest in this proposal is providing a test for the sincerity of the public's faith in the League, and not only of the public, but of public men. Not so many months ago, Mr. Lloyd George called upon the people of Great Britain to support the League, in order that it might be effectively worked, "not in a spirit of intrigue, not in the spirit of suspicion among the nations, but in the spirit of true comradeship among the peoples of the earth."

Both friends of the League, and well-wishers of Ireland are now asking: how better could the League inspire faith in the people, than by healing the gasping wound of Irish disaffection?

BUDGET FOR PUBLIC WORKS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The Syrian Minister of Finance announces that a great part of the new budget will be devoted to education and public works. The government will soon be able to strike a balance between its receipts and expenses, by reconstituting some laws and suppressing others which might act detrimentally on the economic condition of the peasantry.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

LOOKING FORWARD

A Twentieth Century Palace of the Arts

The artists are becoming articulate. They are spitting, 10 minutes from easel or drawing board and writing to the newspapers. I am sympathetic to their grievance, very sympathetic. Their complaint is the disregard by the authorities of contemporary art. Every century is given attention except the twentieth.

As the artist is now bestirring himself (I have read five letters during the past week urging the claims of a "Gallery of Contemporary Art") I think the time has come to indicate my idea of what a "Gallery of Contemporary Art" or a "Twentieth Century Palace of the Arts" should be.

First, as to the site. It will be built in a park, for art is a refreshment, an inspiration, and a crowded, noisy, narrow street is not the place to seek the consolation of beauty. This "Twentieth Century Palace of the Arts" in a park, although in a setting of trees, water, and flowers, will be easily accessible by public vehicles from all parts of the city. It will be open each day from 11 in the morning to 11 in the evening. Twenty, ten years hence it will seem incredible that in the evening, the only time when most people have any leisure, our art museums were closed. In this building there will be a perfectly equipped café or restaurant with music, and a dancing floor, as attractive as any well-conducted hotel or summer or winter garden. But here dancing as a fine art will also be taught, shown to the people. They will have a standard set before them. Skating, too, which Goethe considered the highest expression of the poetry of rhythm and motion. Why should art be treated as something alien and apart from the life of the people, something to be visited with hushed voices and dragging feet? Art is joy and it should be allied to other social joys. This "Twentieth Century Palace of the Arts" will be a place to which people will flock in holiday time, a place to which children will look forward to visiting, a place where art is enthroned and honored, and a place, too, where all the happy activities of aspiration, education, and recreation will be centered and encouraged. It will show what dancing, skating, reciting, intoning to music, can be when treated as an art.

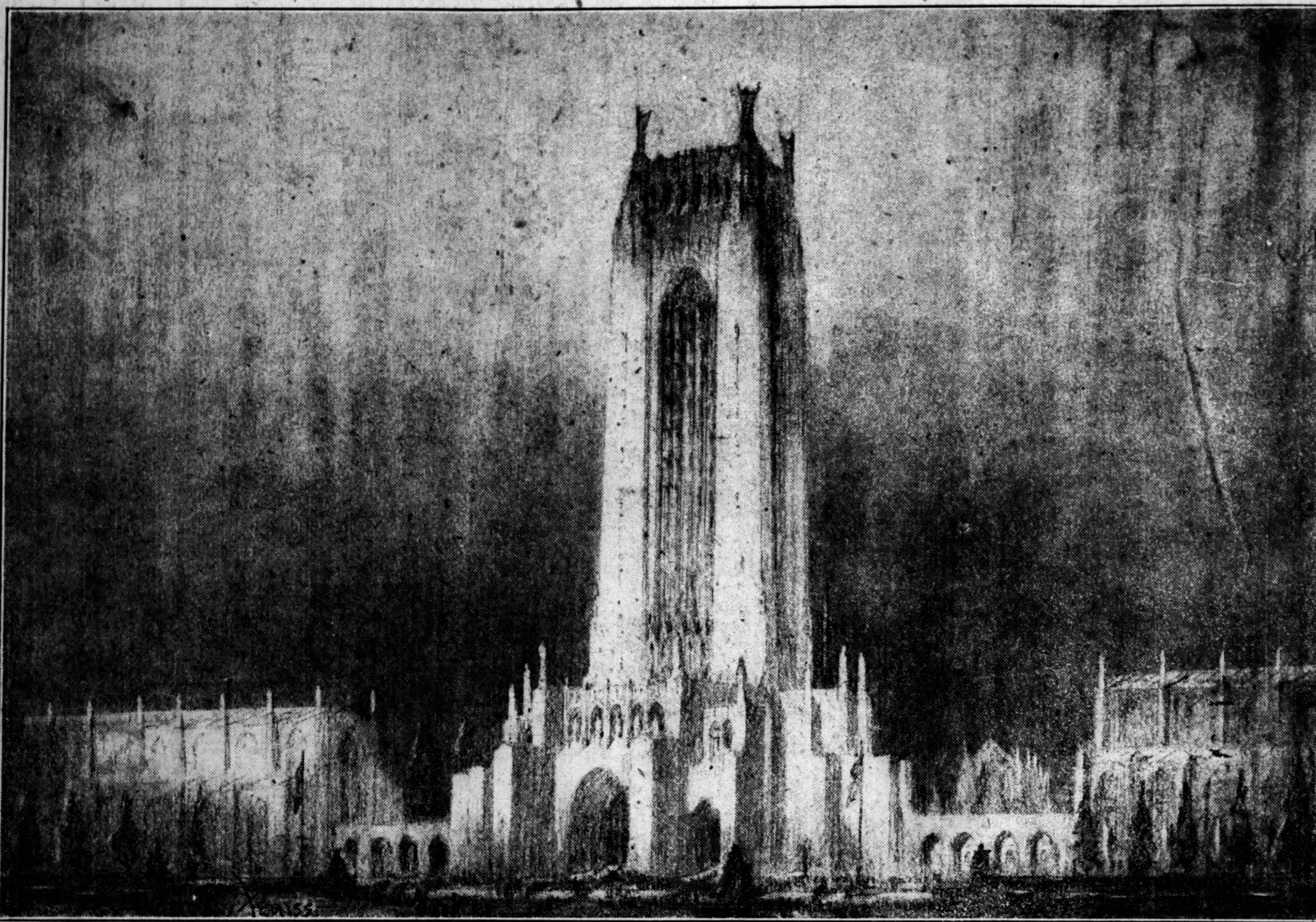
Assuredly it will be the most beautiful architectural building in the city. Do artists and craftsmen ever ask themselves why the most attractive edifices should so often be railway stations, banks, insurance offices, department stores, and state houses? I applaud them; I compliment the architects. But why, when I take my afternoon walk in the New York neighborhood where I live, am I not elated by an art building, as I am elated by St. Thomas' Church on Fifth Avenue? Why do artists build beautiful public buildings for everybody except themselves? How can they expect the public to be interested in contemporary art if they themselves show no civic pride in it?

I will now give my idea of how a "Twentieth Century Palace of the Arts" should be planned. The left wing will be devoted to Fine Art, the right wing to Practical Art. That is an essential. Those who have done me the honor of reading this column carefully will know exactly what I mean by Practical Art. It is a new name descriptive of applied art, or the arts relating to industry, and as every one, at some time or other of his life, furnishes a room, or a house, everybody is, or should be, interested in Practical Art; and as we are living in the twentieth century, everybody is, or should be, interested in wall papers, carpets, rugs, fabrics, chairs, tables, couches, and electric light fittings made in the twentieth century; yet our museums generally neglect them. Past centuries are honored; the present century is usually quite disregarded. So behold these two wings devoted to Fine and Practical Art, each treated with respect, neither regarded as better or higher than the other; excellence being attained by the vision and skill of the artist, whether he produces a beautiful landscape or a beautiful chair, a marble carving or a carved frame.

Between these two wings is an auditorium or hall, where art conferences or lectures will be held, and where fine music will be heard and fine plays acted. The auditorium can be engaged by anybody with proper credentials. Those who have examined the theater in Hart House, Toronto, Canada, that beautiful modern building on the campus of the university, probably the finest social and recreation building of any university in the world, know how exquisite a creation a theater of this kind can be when built with vision and skill.

Colonnades and corridors will connect the auditorium of my ideal "Twentieth Century Palace of the Arts" with the two wings, and with the art schools, which will be situated at the rear of the auditorium. Sculpture, each piece having its proper vista, and models of new buildings to be erected will be placed in the colonnades and corridors. They will lead to the gardens, for in this new Art Gallery the visitor must not feel that he is cramped; almost at any minute he can wander out, going and returning at will. A tower will rise above the auditorium. Here will be the executive offices and studios for hire. The rent from these will form a substantial income.

The Fine Art and Practical Art wings will each be divided into two sections—the Temporary and Permanent. Any Art Society or Craft Society, any individual, will be able to hire space in the Temporary galleries, either in the Fine Art or in the Practical Art wings, and in each the same system will be operative.



As the "Twentieth Century Palace of the Arts" might look; a design by Hugh Ferriss that expresses aspiration and joy rather than the jealous grimness of the conventional museum fastness

There will be a purchasing fund; there will be an expert in each department, in pictures and in furniture, in prints and in metal work, in sculpture and in wall papers, in textiles and in carving, and it will be his duty to select such objects from the Temporary collections as are worthy of preservation in the Permanent sections. Thus an assembly of fine, picked pieces will be gradually gathered together.

Behind these galleries will be a series of single rooms furnished and decorated with taste (that rare quality) with appropriate pictures, showing how pictures should take their place in the decorative treatment of a room—each room being an example of the finest and purest form of interior decoration that the twentieth century can devise.

If ever such a "Twentieth Century Palace of the Arts" comes into being, I can imagine a visitor, when he arrives in the city, going to the Palace of the Arts automatically. For he will find it the center and chief interest of the city. He can lunch or dine there, dance or stroll in the gardens; he can listen to a play, or hear a lecture; he can track out the particular art or industry in which he is interested; he will find pictures or study crafts; he will find spread out before him in attractive surroundings all that the city has been doing in the arts in the past few years, and what it is doing today; and he can be sure that at whatever time he arrives in the city, the "Twentieth Century Palace of the Arts" will be always open, and always ready to welcome him.

Those towns that are not able to sustain a Gallery of Ancient Art, and also a Gallery of Contemporary Art, can unite the two by subdividing the Fine and Practical Art wings, described above, into two sections—the Twentieth Century and Pre-twentieth Centuries. It will be found, I believe, that the Twentieth Century section will be the most popular and the most flourishing. For we happen to be living in the twentieth century, a discovery which the trustees of most of the Museums have yet to make.

Citizens may amuse themselves by selecting the right site for a "Twentieth Century Palace of the Arts" in their home towns. I, a sojourner in New York City, know exactly which site I should recommend. It is ideal. It is the building known as the Arsenal that stands in Central Park, facing Sixty-Fourth Street. At present this discarded arsenal is inhabited by policemen. The police are such an adaptable body of men that I am sure they will not mind moving a few blocks east or west. If they could be persuaded that by so doing they would promote the interests of contemporary art, I am aware that attempts have already been made to secure the Arsenal for such a purpose, and that the attempts failed. I reply that the past is prologue, and that failures may be made the steps of ultimate success. I am also aware that many museums do pay some attention to contemporary art; but there is no consistency about these attempts, no definite plan for encouraging and popularizing contemporary arts and crafts, and compelling the interest of the people. Perhaps the most valuable suggestion I have made is that of keeping the Palace of the Arts open each day until 11 p. m., and

making it as attractive as an hotel lounge, with an orchestra, or a café concert hall.

I also have the temerity to recommend as architect, Cass Gilbert, who designed the Woolworth Building. That noble and attractive pile has been called the Cathedral of Commerce. Cass Gilbert could produce a Cathedral of Art.

—Q. R.

WATER COLORS AND ETCHINGS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Etchings, drawings and water colors make up chapters of no secondary importance in the great volume of art. Following out this literary simile, we may say that they are to the work of a painter or sculptor what autobiography and letters are to that of poet or novelist. Something intimate, spontaneous, self-revealing, simple and direct—yet ordered with the regimen and imbued with charm of personal style.

Several of the principal shows in New York this fortnight put forth a prodigious display of these delectable commodities—etchings, drawings, aquarelles. This does not mean reference to the John Bolland collection of etchings by the men of 1830, at the American Art Galleries, nor to the special and rare-detailed showing of Whistlers at Knoedler's, nor to the exotics of the cosmopolitan Kasimir at Hanfstaengl's; or even, at present writing, to the sumptuous exhibition of water-color pictures of English gardens, flowers and landscapes, by Frank Galsworthy (cousin of John Galsworthy), of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain at Anderson's. Rather it is proposed to note a few works, events and individualities that are native and nearer home, so to speak: the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, the one-man shows of Louis Orr at Kennedy's and of William Meyerowitz at the Milch galleries; the exhibition of distinguished drawings and faeryland fantasies at Scott & Fowles; Childie Hassam's new Hudson River and New England water colors, and the Arizona desert souvenirs of Francis McComas, at the Gimpel & Wildenstein galleries.

The Brooklyn etchers, whose fifth annual exhibition is on view in the museum's commodious print galleries, give something of a national character to their assemblage, by including the work of many exhibitors who are neither members of the society nor residents of New York State. Two established names signalized in the current event are those of Arthur Heintzelman, whose character figure of a man in medieval costume is the commemorative plate of the year to members of the society; and Anne Goldthwaite, who scores a double hit with her sympathetic portrait of Viola Roseboro, the southern writer, and with "The Mammy" holding a white child—a reminiscence of old Alabama that challenges comparison with Mary Cassatt's similar studies colored by French environment.

Louis Orr is an American painter-etcher, resident during a decade or more in France, and who has so thoroughly absorbed the spirit of Old Paris that some of the static intensity of Meryon is reflected in his large, bold, dramatically lighted plates of the "Pont Neuf," the historic Odéon theater, the church of St. Etienne du Mont, and a dozen other cherished monuments of the

ancient Cité and Seine-side. All these plates have been acquired for the museum by the French Government, which also stands in the relation of patron and sponsor to Mr. Orr's war pictures, still under way. Print connoisseurs abroad are more acquainted than those in the United States with the work of Louis Orr, in which unusual effects of light and shade have been wrought by subtle processes in the manipulation of the eau-forte and the crafty incision and wiping of the copper, so that each impression is practically a monotype.

William Meyerowitz, a Russian of American training and practice, shows fine accomplishment in a score of black and white etchings, ranging from portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Hale to a Gloucester series, under the caption of "American Venice." Then he contributes a novelty in 14 decorative but vague and uneven "color etchings," by a new process, said to have been evolved by the artist-printer himself. Apparently, the evolution is not yet complete. In its present stage it produces something like a monotype, in flat, unmodulated tints, full of soft and delicate but random and irrelevant gradations, fatal to any effective simulation of distance or atmosphere. However, there is decorative quality of a peculiar sort in plates like, "Fishermen at Sunrise" and "Gloucester Evening," giving promise that results of wider value eventually will come out of the artist's concentrated endeavors as painter, draftsman, etcher and printer, to realize "unique personal expression in his medium."

Augustus John alone, with his splendid, dashing drawn portrait heads that defy alike classification and criticism, would attract attention to the unusual exhibition of contemporary drawings and water colors, selected with the flair of Martin Birnbaum, at the galleries of Scott & Fowles. The artists are of "New English" affiliation, but American vogue. Here are assembled and contrasted tinted drawings and figure subjects by the great trio of British etchers, Bone, Cameron and McEay; intimately characterized portraits of Arnold Bennett, John Drinkwater and Tagore, by Rothenstein; vivacious figure studies by those two brilliant Irishmen, Orpen and McEvoy; Dulac's magnified, modern Persian miniatures, and Rackham's inimitable illustrations for Irish fairy tales, so exquisitely detailed that one finds it a novel sport to get closer to his cats, otters, birds and fishes through a magnifying lens; and Sheringham, a sumptuous, decorative talent, specializing largely on drawing-room and boudoir interiors, and minutely on painted fans. Altogether, a gay, thoughtful and aesthetic exhibition, just literary enough to give an atmosphere of imaginative glamour.

The art shops and galleries are seasonably gay with water colors, rather in excess of the regular practical custom at holiday time, and of a quality generally far above that of the ordinary insouciant aquarelle of commerce. Is the radiant spirit of Turner and the great Victorians reviving? There is hope of something of the sort, when a real master painter takes the lighter medium seriously and to such purpose as Childie Hassam has done in his recent "sets" of Rockport Quarry and the Hudson River along Fishkill and Newburgh stretches.

Francis McComas, who for nearly a

decade past has made the desert fastnesses of Arizona his studio and the aboriginal cliff dwellings of the mesas his castles in the air, has tried both oils and water colors for his syntheses of the red rocks rising out of golden and roseate sands against a sky so deep blue that it is black. He has found water color by far the most vibrant and responsive medium, and he uses it with a virtuosity impelled by needs of an almost unprecedented sort. For he goes to strange, remote painting grounds, in the hidden ancient villages of the Hopi and Navajo Indians, and contrives to capture in his pictures something of the startled vision of the explorer who comes suddenly upon a Saracen rock fortress or a Spanish hill town perched on a lurid rock of Gibraltar rising like a mirage from the arid levels of Arizona. True, Mr. McComas has thought more of painting descriptions than decorations—but poetic descriptions, of a country that is wondrous, weird and wild, and as prodigal of color as are the coral reef gardens of the tropic seas.

SARGENT AS AN EXHIBIT CORRECTIVE

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The London shows of the season have hitherto given evidence of a kind of convergence of different schools of painting to one point. The London group, always looked upon as the cradle in its current exhibition a distinctly moderate tendency; while the Royal Society of Oil Painters and the Royal Society of Water Colors show some bright efforts, still eminently sane, which certainly push these exhibitions out of the dusty boredom of the mundane. In a recent editorial in this paper, some timely, forceful words were written upon the subject of modern painting. "For the morally oblique is the spring of the waters of Marah. From it proceeds not only the sensuality of art, but the bad drawing, the fungus reasoning, the cult of the ugly." These are two pungent sentences and they lay bare

the underlying current in painting of today. But fortunately that current is already stemmed to great extent and "beauty, purity and truth," because "they are the reflections of the eternal," are still exercising a large section of painters.

A little while ago we saw in London a flower piece by Delacroix, an early work of Walter Greaves, a Degas, and now at the Grafton Galleries we have an early Sargent. These works, and similar, are painted by men whose influences are forgotten unless now and again a picture by them is exhibited. They have a steadying effect upon the younger men who see them and it would be a good thing if in all large exhibitions of contemporary painters some one good work or another of stable qualities by an able painter were hung to give just this example so much needed.

This one felt to be the case on seeing Sargent's "The Misses V," painted in 1884. The work acts as a corrective, and quietly insists with its swift characterization and amazing draftsmanship. Sargent was in his twenties when he painted this work and its extraordinary beauty and technical brilliance is a lesson in sincerity and search for truth to any young portrait painter today. Everything else in the exhibition is dull beside it. It looks like an old master, and why? Because we know that in this work the painter was absorbed in profound conviction. His job was perfectly plain to him. He was honest in his attitude toward it and there is a complete absence of the "megaphone" of advertisement or the "big drum" of heresy.

Each girl is individualized convincingly, they are all charming, and the

faces with the costumes and furniture painted so unerringly as to convey the feeling that no time has elapsed between the conception of the work and its embodiment. Mr. Sargent is a master and to those who have the eyes to see he can teach much by his two water color drawings at the Royal Society of Water Color Painters Exhibition, "The Generalife," an exciting enough work full of curious patterns of flashing water and stonework and foliage painted with easy force and precision and no nonsense. The other painting "Villa d'Este," darker in tone, quiet and orderly, shows him in another mood and persuades one that, however much joy one can get from this artist's portraits, it is in his water color that he has a larger audience, bringing to them the same brilliance, thoughtful, honest depth of feeling in this medium as in oil.

TOFT'S PAINTINGS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Alfonso Toft is showing some paintings of Newfoundland and of England at Messrs. Walker's Galleries, Bond Street. A faint tinge of melancholy, with simplicity and lucidity of design, tender notes of color, and an insistence on the lyrical aspects of Nature are the qualities one at first sees in this painter's work. Mr. Toft in Newfoundland was much impressed by the cold vastness, swirling rivers and waterfalls. In the English landscapes he is dominated by the atmosphere, associations and romance of medieval castles, churches, and thatched cottages placed in that indefinable "air" which only England can give, but when in Newfoundland Mr. Toft's imagination appears to have been caught and enthralled by the "newness," the untraditional atmosphere of a land vast and austere, yet showing the spirit of industrial enterprise in its huge modern buildings for manufacturing purposes.

He has devoted a good deal of attention to these buildings and shows us "The Paper Mills: Grand Falls," "The Great Paper Mills: Grand Falls," "Outbuildings: Grand Falls House," all depicting the source from which comes the supplying of paper for our great dailies. "Logson the Exploits River," "Flynn's Creek: Red Indian Lake," "Flynn's Creek: the golden and blue, hard aspects of these waterways along which so much of the wood pulp travels before becoming paper."

The water color drawings are very uneven in quality. The best are charming, the worst flimsy, but on the whole Mr. Toft's work shows a man capable of grappling with big problems in a big way and in nowise is he enticed by the pretty-pretty.

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THE HOME FORUM

Bloweth the Wind

Fresh from the Sabines,
The Beautiful Hills,
The Wind bloweth.
Down o'er the slopes,
Where the olives whiten
As though the feet
Of the wind were snow-clad;
Out o'er the plain
Where a paradise
Of wild blooms waveth.
And where, in the sun-wet
Leagues of azure,
A thousand larks are
As a thousand founts
Mid the perfect joy of
The depth of heaven.
Swift o'er the heights,
And over the valleys
Where the grey oxen sleepily stand,
Down, like a wild hawk swooping
earthward,
Over the winding reaches of Tiber,
Bloweth the wind!

—William Sharp.

I Begin to Look Out Upon the World

The first thing in life that I can remember is the fact of being caught up into somebody's arms and of owning a blue tumbler. Possibly when that gigantic person—whenever it was—seized me by my two handles, I seized my tumbler by its one handle; and thus the glass and the carress stayed bound together in my memory as parts of the same communion. But I can never evoke these ill-assorted recollections without being also obliged to think of a pump on a slippery hill with a brick pavement around it; and a pump and a tumbler and being suddenly snatched off the earth suggest some true story of the times. Put, then again, it is impossible to recall the image of this pump without instantly dragging into view the head and shoulders of a smiling school-teacher, who held me in his arms and who had the power to give away sweet morsels—on that occasion, and why he should appear so early in the procession of small knowledge—indeed, at the azoic head of it—may be a secret not worth discovering, but it is at least quite certain that no one will ever discover it.

Most likely, these several things, which are now beheld as compressed into a single scene and instant, existed far apart through time and place. A year arrived when carresses began to be conscious experience; in another I entered upon the ownership of a cerulean mug; during a third my explorations of the physical world extended to the pump in the yard—for one stood there; on some day of a fourth I may have been led across

the woods to the schoolhouse on the mud road—perhaps some Friday afternoon, when it was customary to have spelling matches, or dialogues and speeches, and when parents came and refreshments—the arrival of the refreshments being much more important than that of the parents. Be the truth as it may, the matters set down above are all that I can remember on my own account about my birthplace and my earliest years. They are fragments of the obscurest algae gathered around the coasts of that dim, deep sea which is a child's mind and now resembling nothing so much as a barely traceable bunch of outlines pressed on one small card.

After this everything vanishes—tumbler and teacher, pump and pudding. There is an upheaval, or a downfall; and when Memory begins again the weaving of that long, seamless, living tapestry wherefrom she has never rested and whereon she is busy yet, I was alone two miles away. My father had moved with his family to a farm.

On it stood a brick house of the Virginia pattern—a very good one for the time at which it had been built. In its original shape it consisted of that part which was two stories high; but later (I do not know when or by whom) there had been added at the southern end an ell containing, besides a pantry and a kitchen, one chamber, the largest room in the house.

This was occupied by my father and mother. Thus, in accordance with the common custom of the country in those days, it became the general living-room of the family. Its two good-sized windows opened upon the front yard. One of these was kept closed, because the bed sat against it; the other was regularly closed at nightfall, and regularly opened the first thing in the morning. In this room, then, and at this window begins the history of my outdoor life. There my impressions of the physical world took earliest shape and meaning; whatsoever unimportant habits of observation I may possess were there formed, directed, and rewarded; and if I have ever written anything concerning Nature which shows the slightest knowledge or feeling—if in far later years I have ever lingered over a page, vainly trying to put upon it the reality of external things as they seem to us, and the reality of the emotions they arouse in us—the origin of it all goes back to that time and place.

Of the other portions of the house, my account would enter but unprofitably into the purpose of these recollections. True, I early acquired excellent information regarding the pantry next door. It was full of things that once had been in Nature, but were soon to be in Man. And in Me. Substances piled up, simply waiting to be taken in: why keep them waiting? It was one of the places in which a boy sometimes lengthens his life . . . but where meantime he invariably broadens his information and his body. The truth, in any case, would be of no value except as a warning, and there is never anybody to take the warning. Of the kitchen also, adjoining the pantry—those twin hostilities of little pattering feet—have recollections that go fairly back to Chaos; but neither have these anything to do with that one especial end in view, which further on perhaps may kindly justify these frank and unexpected personalities. As for the other rooms—the diningroom, the parlour, the bedrooms upstairs, and the enormous garret above these—each in time grew discoverable and definite to my spreading intelligence until at last I could grasp the entire house as a mental whole, consisting of many orderly and separately interesting parts. But their several diverse histories began later; and none opened for me an eye through which to look out upon the physical world.

So that there was but one: the window in my father's and mother's room. At this instant, as I test the matter in consciousness, I possess not a single recollection of this window in summer or of anything I ever saw from it during that season; which means no doubt that then I was never there. But from the first chill days of autumn when the white window-sash was lowered, and doors were shut, and a fire was kindled on the hearth—from that time until late spring, when the sash was thrown up again and doors were set open and the fireplace whitewashed for the summer, with a bag of straw rammed up the chimney to keep back soot and swallows—the memories of what I looked out upon through that window are so thick that in all the years since I have never exhausted them, and I have but to develop some unusual film of memory to find fresh ones at any moment.

It has been said that the first thing in the morning the shutters were thrown open. How often, as soon as this was done, would my mother call to me and direct my attention to something of interest. Perhaps to the window-panes themselves, silvered and sparkling with frost. What a wonder and a mystery to a child's eyes! Those landscapes which had settled in a night across his crystal path of vision and now shut out all others! Until they were melted away by his hot breath, or scratched through with small, curious, finger-nail. Sometimes it was as though the distant woods with all its boughs and avenues had thrown its image towards the house—not across the sunlight, but under cover of the darkness—and this image had been intercepted at the window and fastened there in ice.

About thirty yards away stood a row of large cedar-trees, the well-nigh universal evergreen in Kentucky rural yards at that period, for nurseries were scarce, and a fir, a larch, a juniper, or the like was difficult or impossible to get. How often she called to me, on going to the window herself, to look out at these cedars! At the first snow, piled



Edgar Allan Poe's cottage, Fordham, by Charles Mielatz

lightly on the bough; at a male cardinal, sitting on a pinnacle of white and green; at some great sleet, bending them to the earth, rigid and shapeless. It was she who introduced me to the subject of birds.

Thus, shut up in a rather lonely farmhouse with my back to the fire, I learned to send my eyes abroad and to live out of doors with sun and cloud, storm and calm, throughout three quarters of the year.

These window observations went on during many returning seasons. Long before they had ceased, they were overlapped by other lines of experience begun outside the house.—James Lane Allen, "A Kentucky Cardinal."

The Beginnings of Piccadilly

Maps of London in Elizabethan times are few in number and meager in detail, but a glance at the well-known bird's-eye view of Agas or Braun shows that the site of what we now call Piccadilly was, at the close of the sixteenth century, open fields devoted to the pasturing of cattle and the bleaching of linen by herdsman and washerwomen of the Royal parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Roadways are usually of more ancient date than the houses which line them, though for an enduring boundary there is nothing so immutable as water.

To the enterprise of an inhabitant of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, a humble tradesman in the Strand, we owe the first buildings to be erected on any part of the site of what is now called Piccadilly.

So early as 1612, one Robert Baker, a tailor, who lived at the west end of the Strand, opposite Britain's Burse (till recently the premises of Coutts' Bank) paid Lammam money to the parish for ground which he had enclosed and built upon "near the windmill," and in 1615 he was rated at twenty pence for ten acres of agricultural land behind the King's Mews "at the Town's End."

After his retirement from the tailor's bench it is doubtful if Robert Baker carried on any public employment. It has been surmised that he became a "traiter," and that an ordinary, which attained considerable fame hereabouts, was established by him. A house at the corner of Windmill Street was undoubtedly his place of abode after his removal from the Strand; and it soon became popularly known as "Pickadilly Hall," a free rendering, according to some authorities, of the old Dutch word "Pickdillekens," signifying the extremity or utmost part of anything. But though the building may have been used as an eating-house at some time or other, the balance of probability is on the side of its never having been anything but a private dwelling when Robert Baker lived in it.

Townsend House would have been quite as suitable an appellation in the reign of James I as Piccadilly Hall, but it is conceivable that whether the name was first applied to a place of entertainment or public resort by its customers or had been invented to distinguish a hitherto-unnamed private house, it was in the nature of a nickname, and that its owner did not approve of the selection. However this may have been, Robert Baker did

not allude to his house by name in the recital of his estate contained in his will.

Blount in his "Glossographia" hazarded the suggestion that Piccadilly Hall was built by one Higgins, a tailor, and maker of a fashionable ruff or collar, called a "Pickadel" in the seventeenth century. While no trace of the mysterious Higgins is to be found in any of the parochial records, it is possible that Baker's neighbors wished to cast ridicule on the retired tradesman's new abode, and that they nicknamed it after an article of apparel formerly sold by him and others, Higgins perhaps among the number, in the Strand.

Lacemen, mercers, and tailors are known to have abounded in that part of London, especially in Bedford Street, whilst the New Exchange was devoted entirely to the sale of millinery. In the Strand, immediately west of the Adelphi Theatre, were standing, within the last few years, two houses which must have been at least as old as the reign of James I, and Baker's shop was doubtless similar in appearance to those relics of seventeenth-century street architecture.

That the house near the windmill at the top of the Haymarket represented a "pickadillo" of its owner appears too far-fetched a derivation to deserve serious consideration; nor is the ingenious theory, originated by Mrs. Stowes, that the district was called "Pick a dilly," from the wild flowers which Gerard found here, about in abundance when he was writing his "Herbal," capable of general acceptance.

The "provenance" of Piccadilly has puzzled many topographers ere now, but the fact that Robert Baker was a tailor being definitely established, it does seem within the bounds of possibility that his new house would be connected in men's minds with his former trade—"Piccadilly," Arthur Davenport.

Skating

We speed o'er the star-lighted mirror along,
And the wood and the mountain repeat
echo our song.
As on, like the wing of the eagle, we sweep,
Now gliding, now wheeling, we ring
o'er the deep.

The stars are above us, so full and so bright,
And the mirror below us is gemmed
with their light.
Like the far-wheeling hawk, in the mid-air we fly,
A sky is above us, below us a sky.
As onward we glide in our race, we keep time;
And clear as the morning bell echoes
our chime.

By pine-covered rock, and by willow-bound shore,
Breast even with breast, like a torrent we pour.
Short, quick are our strokes, as we haste to the mark,
And shrill is our cry, as the trill of the lark.
The goal is now reached, and we bend us away,
Wide wheeling, or curving in fanciful play.

—James Gates Percival.

A Little Cottage at the Top of a Hill

Poe moved back to Fordham early in the summer of 1846, and no doubt pursued his literary avocations there, though they have not been traced out for us. We know more of Poe, the man, than of Poe, the author, during the rest of this year, and more of his surroundings than of either. His residence has been described by several who appear to have visited it, but whose names have not been preserved with their reminiscences.

From one of these anonymous writers (for such we must consider them) I quote what follows—I am sorry to say at second or third hand, and with evident omissions which I am not able to supply: "We found him and his wife's mother, who was his aunt, living in a little cottage at the top of a hill. There was an acre or two of greensward fenced in about the house, as smooth as velvet and as clean as the best kept carpet. There were some grand old cherry-trees in the yard that threw a majestic shade around them. . . . The cottage had an air of taste and gentility that must have been lent it by the presence of its inmates. So neat, so poor, so unfurnished, and yet so charming a dwelling I never saw. . . . The sitting-room was laid with check matting; four chairs, a light stand, and a hanging book-case completed its furniture. There were books on the little shelves, and the Brownings had poems of honor on the stands. With quiet exultation, Poe drew from his side-pocket a letter which he had recently received from Elizabeth Barrett Browning. He read it to us. It was very flattering. . . ."

Another writer who visited the residence of Poe in the summer of this year, described it as buried in fruit-trees, in the neighborhood of a thick grove of pines. Round an old cherry-tree near the door there was a bank of green turf, which the shadow of the tree and the scent of mignonette and heliotrope from beds near by made a pleasant seat. Poor as he was, Poe contrived to have pets about him, in the shape of rare flowers, tropical birds in cages, and a favorite cat, which used to seat itself on his shoulder while he engaged in composition, and purr its complacent approval of his work. . . ."

From the reminiscences of those who visited Poe at this time, we learn that he was an early riser, and was enamored of the High Bridge, upon whose grassy road he was accustomed to walk at all hours of the day and night. A favorite haunt was a ledge of rocky ground near his cottage, crowned with pines and cedars, under which he used to sit, feasting his eyes upon the quiet beauty of the scene around him. He was wrapped up in "Eureka," upon which he dwelt incessantly to Mrs. Clemm, who followed him as hard as she could, though she could hardly have understood him. I think, and who passed hours with him under the glittering starlight, as he walked up and down the piazza of his little cottage, explaining the Cosmos to her while she shivered with cold, though she would not for the world have confessed it.—"Life of Edgar Allan Poe," R. H. Stoddard.

Likeness

THE mistakes of the world have arisen entirely through its determination to make God in the image and likeness of mortal man, instead of accepting the real truth of creation that God made man in His own image and likeness. The world is beginning to see that a world without the true knowledge of God is a monstrous thing that it is responsible for having brought into being, this god of battles, of pestilence, this despot that works by destruction, by change, by chance, and that frequently repents it. But, unfortunately, the monster has grown unwieldy, got out of control, and like the merely selfish strike-plot that suddenly gets out of hand and becomes a revolution, so this man-created god, manufactured by the despotic human mind for its own ends, is out of control, and is intent upon devouring its creator, mortal man, if not with one pair of jaws, then with another.

What men and nations seek today is security and protection from this many-headed god of theirs. And they greatly need to grasp the understanding of God as revealed in Christian Science, which is the true concept of God and is that which Christ Jesus gave the world, the one God. The religion of Jesus, the metaphysical and wholly satisfactory conception of God and His universe, teaches that not only is God good but that the universe also is good, because made by Him. It teaches also that man is indeed made in the likeness of God. And it is just understanding of the absolute goodness of the infinite, which is appealing to some men now, which once they scorned as being absurd because it contradicted the evidences of evil all around. It appeals to them simply because they know that they cannot afford to dally with evil any longer, for evil really does seem to them to be getting altogether too powerful to be endured. Where once it was regarded as an interesting phenomenon of nature, with its microbes and its murderers, interesting because these extremes of evil were not unendurably abundant, it now claims to grow beyond control, to assume the upper hand. That is why the human intellect, seeing the failure of mortal ways of controlling evil, is turning back to God as shown forth by Christ Jesus, is deserting its own home-made god, is looking into this new-old theory of the God who is infinite good, the heavenly Father, divine Principle. Thus it shall be with nations as it is with individuals, because the nations are but the individuals in the aggregate, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 322 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The sharp experience of belief in the superstitious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love."

The mortal who turns to Christian Science to escape from the persecutions of his old sense of God, will be disappointed if he retains the belief that the fight is over. In fact, the real, the understanding fight with the belief of evil is only just begun. He will discover that each of the innumerable heads of that old material consciousness, from lust to materialism, and from self-indulgence to self-justification, has to be decapitated. No; so far from the battle being over, it has but begun. It has been said, and it is scientifically true and demonstrable, that though evil has many heads it has but one heart, so that a man needs but to pierce the heart of evil, that is, cease to have any love for matter, and the dragon is slain. As Mrs. Eddy points out on page 405 of Science and Health: "The basic error is mortal mind." From this it is clear that a man has but to claim his likeness to divine Mind, and cease to make his thinking like mortal mind, to be free from mortality.

Now man in the likeness of God must obviously be like God. And, it is equally clear that the man who is in the likeness of God must be in heaven, securely safe from all evil. The whole aim then of the student of Christian Science is to attain to a full spiritual understanding of the real man, the only man that God made, the man in His likeness. First, it is not sacrilegious for a man to seek to be found in the likeness of God; and it is not presumptuous to set out to be conscious of nothing but God and His likeness. Thus the man who sees the work that is to be done, strives to be the likeness of perfect Mind and resolutely refuses to include in his thought any sense of evil, or shortcoming, or material sense. Thus he claims the Life that is God as his only life; Spirit as his only substance or law or love; the Mind that was in Christ Jesus as his only Mind. Making this his ideal he sacrifices everything that has ever seemed to be consciousness that is unlike that Mind. Thus he lives in Mind, and so his only consciousness is good, is Truth, is omnipotence, is God. When assailed by fear, doubt, or the lusts of the flesh he turns away and, turning to that Mind, accepts as reality only what is therein. Thus, in no matter what emergency, he repudiates material consciousness in its entirety and claims spiritual consciousness as the entirety of his consciousness or experience, and knowing that this spiritual consciousness is infinite and therefore the only consciousness that is anywhere present at any time, he confidently experiences, recognizes, ac-

knowledges the complete control that God, Spirit, is exercising to the exclusion of any opposite, anxious, fearful, or doubtful sense. Thus aware that divine intelligence is infinitely operative in ceaseless activity he expects the seeming evil, or seeming consciousness of inharmonious, which, being the imaginary absence of intelligence, is doubly ignorance, to cease to seem to be even a seeming false claim to occupancy, or reality, anywhere.

Still, always, a man finds his strength and dominion, not in his own strength, but in man's likeness to God, who contains no element of oppositeness or self-destruction. Even a man's courage is merely his recognition that courage is simply the inevitable expression of the ever-present.

The Mill Where Will Lived

The Mill where Will lived with his adopted parents stood in a falling valley between pinewoods and great mountains. Above, hill after hill soared upwards until they soared out of the depth of the hardest timber, and stood naked against the sky. Some way up, a long gray village lay like a seam or a rag of vapour on a wooded hillside; and when the wind was favourable, the sound of the church bells would drop down thin and silvery, to Will. Below, the valley grew ever steeper and steeper, and at the same time widened out on either hand; and from an eminence beside the mill it was possible to see its whole length and away beyond it over a wide plain, where the river turned and shone, and moved on from city to city on its voyage towards the sea. It chanced that over this valley there lay a pass into a neighboring kingdom, so that, quiet and rural as it was, the road that ran along beside the river was a high thoroughfare between two splendid and powerful societies. All through the summer, travelling-carriages came crawling up, or went plunging briskly downwards past the mill; and as it happened that the other side was very much easier of ascent, the path was not much frequented, except by people going in one direction; and of all the carriages that Will saw go by, five-sixths were plunging briskly downwards, and only one-sixth crawling up. Much more was this the case with foot-passengers. All the light-footed tourists, all the pedlars laden with strange wares, were tending downward like the river that accompanied their path.—From "Will o' the Mill," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Perfection

How many things by season seasoned are
To their right praise and true perfection!
—Shakespeare.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
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Single copies 3 cents.
Five cents at news stands.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

WHEN the Anglo-Japanese alliance was automatically renewed, last July, as a result of the failure of either party to denounce the agreement, it was very generally recognized that the renewal thus secured represented, at best, but an interim policy. Last July, the situation in the Far East and in the Southern Pacific was certainly such as to forbid hurried action. It presented many new factors, the changed and still changing status of Australia and New Zealand, to say nothing of Canada, vast territorial adjustments still incomplete and great questions of international policy still undecided. It was strongly felt by both parties to the alliance, but especially in Great Britain and throughout the British dominions, that, whatever the faults and undesirable features of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, any drastic change would only add to the already too numerous uncertainties of the situation. The alliance was, therefore, renewed, but only in the face of very pronounced opposition in many quarters, and this opposition is again beginning to make itself heard with a view to securing the denunciation of the treaty when it comes up for renewal next July.

Now, nowhere else, perhaps, is the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance so strongly deprecated as in China. The reason is not far to seek. China recognizes that so long as Great Britain is an ally of Japan, Great Britain's hands are tied when it comes to a matter of upholding Chinese interests against the aggressive policies of the Japanese Empire. It is true that the second section of the preamble of the Anglo-Japanese alliance states as one of the objects of the treaty "the preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and industry of all nations in China." Every month of every year, however, that has passed since the treaty was signed in 1911, has witnessed the flagrant violation of this section by Japan, until China is quite convinced that, as far as affording any protection to her is concerned, the treaty is the veriest scrap of paper. The attitude of the Chinese press is, therefore, one of unrelieved antagonism to the renewal of the agreement. China, it is urged, is tired of pious professions of kindly consideration for her welfare and guarantees of her integrity. These, she sees, have so far proved unavailing to prevent the aggression of Japan, at which Great Britain, by reason of her alliance, has been obliged to connive. "The termination of the alliance," declared a prominent authority on China recently, in a communication to this paper, "would enable Great Britain to set her diplomacy free from the body of precedents and usage which has grown up under the influence and operation of the alliance, and thus to direct an effective opposition to the continued prosecution of an aggressive Japanese policy in China."

Any examination of the situation as it actually obtains must show the justice of this estimate. The whole trend of British foreign policy is opposed to what Japan is doing in China, and yet, even in those shameless days of 1915, when Japan, taking advantage of Europe's pre-occupations in the great war, confronted China with her Twenty-One Demands, Great Britain was able to make no effective protest. Anyone who was in London at that time, and in touch with both the Japanese and British sides in the matter, could not fail to recognize the humiliating position in which the British Government was placed, with the Japanese demands in its possession, and yet barred by treaty obligations from making any move either to disclose the information, for which there was a wide and insistent international demand, or to utter any protest. Since that time, the Anglo-Japanese alliance has involved Great Britain in more than one betrayal of China. Of these, Shantung is a notable instance, and Great Britain's apparent readiness to recognize Japan's special interests in China as a condition for Japan's entry into the consortium is another.

China, moreover, is not the only consideration. There is the question of Australia. Japan, for the time being, has formally disclaimed any intention of agitating her demands for the recognition of racial equality. But it would be folly to suppose that she has any intention whatever of dropping the agitation. On this matter, Melbourne and Tokyo are in the sheerest possible opposition, and, at any time when it suits the Japanese purpose, the racial question may become acute. The position of Great Britain, in such circumstances, if still bound by an alliance, would be one of extreme difficulty, and a situation would certainly be precipitated very far from promotive of harmony within the circle of the British Commonwealth.

Neither is this all. There are many students of Far Eastern affairs who see in the existence of the Anglo-Japanese alliance a fruitful source of friction between the United Kingdom and the United States. It is true that Article IV of the treaty practically precludes the possibility of the United Kingdom being drawn into war with the United States in support of Japan. Still, even here, the position of affairs is quite dangerously uncertain, and, in any event, this very negative provision is of no constructive value. "Nothing," declared one of the leading Chinese papers recently, "would do so much to clear up the situation in the Far East as a thorough understanding on the subject between Great Britain and the United States. Japan's only hope for the carrying out of her scheme for hegemony in China is in playing one of these nations off against the other, and the best answer to such local hatchings is a plain statement from the two governments of Great Britain and the United States that their political interests in China are identical." Such a declaration is practically impossible as long as the Anglo-Japanese alliance is in existence.

The Question of Primaries

THOSE citizens of the United States who are dissatisfied with the present American methods of nominating candidates for public office may well take note of the Honorable Charles E. Hughes' recent remarks on this subject before the National Municipal League, of which he is president. Having held high elective as well as appointive office, the former Supreme Court justice is in a position to appreciate as well as anyone the point of view of the candidate, while his singleness of interest as a citizen will not be questioned. He is qualified to speak helpfully in this respect, moreover, because for years he has been studying and observing, more closely than most men, the conditions produced under various systems of choosing persons for positions of public service.

It is interesting, after hearing various politicians cast slurs upon the direct primary law, now widely in use in the United States, to find Mr. Hughes still a staunch believer in its retention, with additional provisions, rather than anything taken from it. It is especially worth while at this time to know what Mr. Hughes now regards as an ideal method of making nominations. According to press reports of the meeting referred to, he said the ideal method would be to have a convention to which delegates would be chosen by elections within the membership of the party. This convention, besides drawing up a platform enunciating policies of the organization, he continued, should discuss likely candidates for office, making public its recommendations, to be later ratified or reversed in favor of other candidates by the voters at the primary election. The arguments by the former reform Governor of New York in support of such an amended form of primary will appeal to the citizen wishing to improve civic conditions. "First," Mr. Hughes is quoted as saying, "it places a weapon in the hands of the party voters which they can use with effect in case of need. They are no longer helpless. This fact puts party leaders on their best behavior. It is a safeguard to the astute and unselfish leader who is endeavoring to maintain good standards in line with public sentiment. It favors a disposition not to create situations which are likely to challenge a test."

It is plain that what the well-meaning citizen needs, in his effort to put the right persons in office, is more opportunity in the initial choice of candidates. Too much is now left to the politicians. Mr. Hughes' proposal clearly looks toward a more effectual participation by the voter. A little more of the voters' time and attention would be called for, to be sure, but means of giving him more voice in such decisions are too important to be disregarded, or neglected if provided. It should be noted, too, that the speaker declared the primary system could be made an effective barometer of the will of parties only when primary laws provided for strict enrollment of voters. The party enrollment system has been in use in Massachusetts, for instance, for several years and has overcome serious abuses that characterized other systems embracing less rigid regulation.

Mr. Hughes' remarks, he took care his hearers should understand, applied only to offices in states and lesser political units under state jurisdiction; it being impossible, under the Constitution, to have direct presidential primaries. It is well that the distinguished attorney called attention to this phase of the subject, for it may not have occurred to the average layman that the present method of choosing candidates for the presidency could not be changed without a thorough canvass and systematic expression of public sentiment. Much has been said in favor of direct nominations for the presidency, especially since the beginning of the recent campaign. A constitutional amendment was obtained for the direct nomination of senators, and, if there is a real desire to bring the choice of presidents nearer to the people before another election, it is none too early to be considering the means to that end.

Philippine Progress

ALMOST wholly through the association of ideas, the Philippines and their people have been brought close to the people of America during the slightly more than twenty years since the Constitution followed the flag halfway round the world. In 1898, the Philippine Archipelago and its primitive native people seemed as remote as the ends of the earth. The social, industrial, and educational problems of a race of which the western world knew virtually nothing concerned Americans and Europeans, generally speaking, but little. On that May morning when it was announced that Admiral Dewey had raised the Stars and Stripes over the Spanish defenses at Manila, there came the first realization that an unsolicited task had been undertaken, not in the desire for conquest or territorial expansion, but in the name of humanity. Possibly the significance of this radical departure from established custom and recognized precedent was as little realized by the wards as by the preceptors. From it there have come mutual benefits, jointly though perhaps unequally shared, which is as it should be. Those who assume, voluntarily or otherwise, the role of sponsor or protector, do so that they may give more than they expect to receive. It was known twenty-two years ago that the assumption of a protectorate of the Philippines and their people by the government and people of the United States was an unselfish philanthropic undertaking. It was not always so denominated, however, by those who professed to see in the departure from the established national provincialism a dangerous tendency toward militarism, if not actually toward imperialism. Zealous and sincere opponents of the declared policy of the United States to accept a voluntary protectorate of the people of the Philippines were unable to conceive of the possibility of such an undertaking being unselfishly assumed. The sufficient answer to their protestations surely can be found in the record of progress, written each succeeding year, a continuing chapter telling of the uninterrupted growth of a new freedom enjoyed by a progressive people, of educational advancement, of intensified industrial expansion, of religious liberty, and with all these a complete absence of selfish exploitation, political oppression, or dominating imperialism.

The latest addition to the record of Philippine progress has been made by Francis Burton Harrison, Gover-

nor-General of the islands, in his annual report made public a few days ago. This official document supplements and confirms, in a large measure, the claims set forth by the special mission from the Philippines which recently visited the United States in an effort to further the claims of the Filipino people to the right of immediate self-government. During the short session of Congress, the individual views of those members of that body who visited the islands during the congressional recess will, no doubt, be presented. Strangely enough, there has been given out, since the return of the tourists, little in the form of interviews or expressions of opinions upon the subject supposed to be uppermost in the thoughts of those who went to study conditions at first hand. The visitors returned to the United States in the midst of a national political campaign, and their silence may be regarded as an eloquent testimonial to a fact which, twenty years ago, could hardly have seemed a possibility, namely, that the Philippine issue is not a partisan issue. Democratic leaders, foremost among whom was William Jennings Bryan, in the campaign of 1900, were emphatic in the assertion that the rock of imperialism was one upon which the great ship of democracy was destined to founder. Today, with the sun setting upon eight years of Democratic rule in the United States, and upon eight years of Democratic territorial control in the Philippines, the specter of imperialism no longer troubles either those in the far-off archipelago or those at home who were so honestly concerned because of its suspected dangerous proclivities.

As to the relations between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines, it can be said that there has long been perfect understanding, if not complete accord. The Filipinos, naturally, have sometimes been impatient because of what they regarded as needless delay in granting to them the fullest political independence. But it is true that they have never been resentful. They have realized that in all its undertakings in their behalf the United States Government has been unselfish, and those among them who are able to view the progress of the islands retrospectively must admit that the attitude of their preceptor and protector has been as just as it has been generous. The pledge was long ago given that full independence would be granted when the proper time came, and there has never been the slightest doubt as to what the reservation implied. The earnestness with which the Filipinos are pursuing the task set is the best evidence that they understand, and that they are determined to meet the test. It would be vain to pretend that the archipelago has become occidentalized. It has not been transformed, though it has been reconstructed. Its people have been lifted out of utter dependency and made self-reliant. They have shown remarkable adaptability in imbibing the lessons of democracy and assuming the responsibilities of free men and free women. They have learned that the rewards of industry and initiative must be earned, and that these rewards come to those who seek and deserve them. These are the simple precepts, the fundamentals which, under a somewhat more formidable and pretentious title, followed the flag to the Philippines. The people of the whole world know, better now than they knew twenty years ago, that there can be protectorates without imperialism, also that there can be protectorates without exploitation. The Philippine problem seems to have been solved by a very simple and a very natural process of intelligent cooperation.

The Judicious Hooker

It was Sir William Cowper who first associated the epithet "judicious" with Hooker's name, in an inscription on a monument, which he erected to the memory of the great controversialist in 1635. It is an apt description, so apt that the student of history, reviewing Richard Hooker's career and the troublous times in which he lived from the vantage point of over three centuries, could hardly find a better. After reading the flaming denunciations of a Cartwright or a Browne, or even of a Knox or a Calvin, the perusal of any part of the "Ecclesiastical Polity" can evoke, surely, but one comment, "The judicious Hooker."

But the word must not be understood or misunderstood in any cribbed and crabbed sense, but in its simple meaning of one who "uses sound judgment." For it was an inordinate age in which Hooker lived and wrote, an age in which controversy tended to become, not only bitter, but wild and reckless, when the multitudes which flocked to hear the great divines preach against one another were ever inclined to accord victory to the man with the greatest power of invective, most ready to make display of a coarse and caustic wit. Moreover, it was not because this "obscure" and "harmless man," for so Fuller describes Hooker, had no experience of the heat of open debate, or because he wrote the great book upon which his fame so largely depends amidst the peace of a Kentish countryside, that he was disposed to be judicious. For Richard Hooker, before he retired to Bishopscourt, had been Master of the Temple, and it was while he was Master of the Temple that his name began to be mentioned wherever men thought and talked and debated over the reformed religion. An obscure and harmless man, truly, this Hooker, in his "poor clothes, his loins usually girt in a coarse gown or canonical coat, of a mean stature and stooping," but let him get into the pulpit at the Temple Church of a Sunday morning, and engage in a judicious criticism of the discourse delivered from that same pulpit by the Afternoon Lecturer, Master Walter Travers, on the Sunday before, and all this was quickly forgotten, if, indeed, it was ever remembered.

And what a congregation it was! Lawyers, judges, and barristers crowded to hear him. Sir Edward Coke would be there, and Sir James Altham, taking "notes from the mouths of their ministers." The pulpit, Fuller declares, "spoke pure Canterbury in the morning and Geneva in the afternoon." But the wonder of it was that, unlike most of the great controversies of the times, that between the Master of the Temple and the Afternoon Lecturer was maintained with dignity to the end, even when it overflowed into print and into an appeal to the council. Master Hooker never lost his respect for

Master Travers, nor Master Travers for the judicious Hooker. No doubt the fiery Afternoon Lecturer often lost patience with this man of a low voice, "stature little, gesture none at all, standing stone-still in the pulpit." Yet even he, though he dissented ever from the conclusion, would no doubt reluctantly admit, at times, that attentive hearers who followed his argument "had their expectation ever paid at the close thereof."

Editorial Notes

IF COMPETITION is the key to western civilization, there is nothing surprising in the evidence that so-called backward peoples, coming under the sway of that civilization, sooner or later feel the competitive impulse. The Panama Republic prints an appeal to the Chinese in America to stand on their own feet, to go forward, but not so fast as to forget their fine old traditions and customs, and to help to make China a "real world power" that, hand in hand with the United States, will "lead all the other nations" as a power for good and a glory to civilization. Perhaps the Chinese, whether in America or at home, will be wise enough to see that competition of the typical western sort, after all, is not much different from a struggle to be first; and that, when nations engage in it, they are sooner or later likely to find themselves at war. That is the fly in the ointment of patriotism. Still, perhaps competition for first place among nations, as a power for good and a glory to civilization, can lead to no harm for anybody. And that is the only kind held up to the Chinese in this particular appeal.

Nor long ago, on a Saturday afternoon, the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of York, sallied forth, as the story goes, with Sir Philip Sassoon, who is Mr. Lloyd George's secretary, to enjoy a game of golf at the Coombe Hill links in Surrey. Taking a short cut through the grounds of Coombe Warren estate, which is open to the public most days of the week, but is closed on Saturdays, the distinguished sportsmen were brought to a sudden halt by a very firm and very obdurate guardian of the property, who left no alternative for them but to retreat and reach the links by a more circuitous route. It is strange that a contretemps which might reduce the dignity of the average man to a quite precarious condition, has precisely the opposite effect upon the heir to the throne, who is thereby in the public eye promptly endowed with romantic interest, democratic leanings, regal forbearance and self-control, a sense of humor, and many other picturesque virtues, besides being accorded a little touch of that glory that the press alone can give.

CAPTAIN GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO is said to have a very resolute Five Thousand to protect Fiume against, of all the people, the Italians! Perhaps the Five Thousand might take a hint from the leader of the equally resolute One Thousand. Garibaldi, with a very righteous cause arming and inspiring him, had been successful in the Trentino and, following the fall of the fortress of Ampola, pushed on to the walls of Trent. But Italy in the mean time had been beaten on land at Custoza and on sea at Lissa, and had concluded a reluctant armistice with the Hapsburgs. Garibaldi received the order to evacuate the conquered territory. A smaller man would have ignored the order. But Garibaldi, though it all but broke his heart, gave unhesitatingly the answer "Obbedisco!" "I obey!" And Garibaldi was fighting the hereditary foe—not his own people!

Nor even a vacant chair may be found in Emir Feisal's residence, if he ever returns to Syria. The new Cabinet has confiscated all his furniture, appropriated selected pieces for administration purposes, and put the remainder into the hands of an auctioneer to be sold under the hammer. The Emir will find consolation in current history. There he may read of the Bolsheviks resting comfortably in the costly upholstered chairs that adorned the former Tsar's rooms, or of the sailor treasuring silverware that once did service on the table of a monarch. He will find that his case is not a precedent, but a parallel, with slight modifications only.

TWENTY years' possession is apparently more than nine points of the law: it is all ten, according to the ruling of a Supreme Court Justice in New York City, who has decided that the city has no right to take away from a railroad company the tracks it has been using along one of the city's most beautiful thoroughfares. It is not to be wondered at that dwellers on Riverside Drive object to the continual movement of freight cars backward and forward between street and river. But it seems that the State granted the franchise and that, therefore, only the State can rescind it, while the city's request, after these many years of possession on the part of the railroad company, is brushed aside as nothing.

ARGENTINA has been officially commemorating Magellan and his discovery of the famous strait that lies below the southern extremity of her domain. Now, appropriately enough, Manila is planning to honor the memory of the intrepid discoverer. While the tourists are thronging the Philippine capital next January and February, the four hundredth anniversary of the appearance of Magellan's ships in the harbor will be celebrated by means of a carnival, a feature of which will be a pageant representing Magellan's reception by the native chiefs of Cebu. An interesting hint of international association will be provided by the athletic contests, which will try out a Philippine representative for the Far East Olympic Games.

NICHOLAS LENINE is certainly playing with fire. It may seem to him to be an excellent piece of Soviet statecraft to make huge concessions to foreign capitalists in Russia for the double purpose of wresting recognition from their respective governments and incidentally creating friction between these governments. But concessions have, as history abundantly shows, a most disconcerting way of combining in the face of common dangers, and of subordinating every other consideration to that of the exploitation of their claims. Mr. Lenin may yet find himself quite seriously out in his reckoning.